The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,054 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, ALEXANDRIA, LONDON, PLYMOUTH, LEGHORN, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain	Tuesday.
*KAISAR-I-HIND	3000 600	R. Moule	22nd July
BRINDISI	3047 500	E. Ashdown	9th August.
BOKHARA	2941 800	C. R. Edwards	16th "
HYDASPES	2851 850	G. Bellvenor	2nd Sept.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 20, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 240.
" to Marseilles " 320, " 320.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipt at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered to LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamboats.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Aug.	29 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	20th Aug.	13th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORNEO	4,000	16th July.
BISAGNO	4,000	6th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BIBCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Steamer House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 13, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1887.
ORION	G. Mattiassi	3,500 650	7th August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

*These rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1887.
MELETRA	P. Merea	4,000 600	23rd July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, June 11, 1887.

NOTICE.

THE s.s. "METHLEY" HALL will sail for LIVERPOOL direct, on or about the 23rd July. She has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE splendid passenger steamer GRAN BUCHANAN, 3,000 tons, Captain MILLAR, will leave Bombay for Genoa direct, on or about the 26th July.

The Saloon and Cabins are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.

For cabin plans, rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Streets, Bombay, July 16th, 1887.

SAINT RAPHAEL TANIN WINE.

THE GREAT CONTINENTAL TONIC OF THE DAY.

HIGHLY recommended and largely prescribed for all suffering from Weakness and Debility.

For patients recovering from Fever it is invaluable.

Per Bottle Rs. 2-4. Per dozen Rs. 25.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TINCTURE OF PODOPHYLLUM
(Podophyllum Peltatum).

A NEW and elegant preparation of PODOPHYLLUM (American May-Apple) so justly celebrated for its curative powers in all derangements of the Liver, Constipation and Biliousness.

This preparation has the great advantage of being equally suitable for Children as well as Adults, and is largely prescribed by the Medical Profession.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd July 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 25th July, (on arrival of Outward Bound Mail) calling at Karrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th July, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th August, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 30th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, July 21, 1887. Agents.

STEAM,
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning via Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BHUNDARA	2220	On or about 3rd September, 1887.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
July 11, 1887. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere en route and available by

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to Interior of China. Quarantine and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 5, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
bottled by
STONE & SON,
in first-rate condition.
Per doz. bots Rs. 0-4.
Per doz. ½ bots Rs. 4-4.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COARSE CUT
SCOTCH OATMEAL.
Prepared from the finest selected Midlothian Growths.
Per 2 lb. tins, 10 annas.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SARDINES AU CITRON.
A great improvement on the ordinary Sardine, being most delicately flavoured with Lemon Juice.

Small tin As. 10. Large tin Re. 1.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
WINE & STORE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.
FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz. Rs. 7 8
Pints " " 5 0

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EUREKA SKIN CURE.
A SUPERB AND NEVER FAILING REMEDY

FOR SKIN DISEASES of every description. Specially efficacious for eruptions of long standing, such as Eczema, Herpes, &c., which after a few applications quickly disappear and allows the healthy action of the skin to resume its away.

Per Bottle, 12 annas.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co.'s
INVALID'S PORT.

PURE, FULL-BODIED, and STRENGTHENING. There is no Invalid's Wine superior to this in any market.

Quarts, Rs. 24 ; Pints, Rs. 13 per dozen.

KEMP CO, Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LUCKNOW CHUTNEY.
DELICIOUSLY Sweet and unsurpassed in flavour by any similar preparation.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen Rs. 12.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TAPEWORM.
KEMP AND CO.'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF
POMEGRANATE ROOT BARK.
(PREPARED IN VACUO).

A SURE, safe, and effectual remedy for the above distressing and harrassing complaint. One bottle when taken according to the directions has never been known to fail in effecting a complete cure in the most troublesome cases.

Per Bottle Rs. 2-8.

Prepared only by
KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S
HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER & Co. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits ; in purity, quality, and excellence they are unsurpassed by any in India.

	Cash per doz. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Superior Old HOLLANDS In case 15 flasks. A pure wholesome spirit.	30 0
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth GIN Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour.	21 0
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened GIN A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.	21 0
TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom GIN High quality and delicate flavour.	17 8
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica RUM	24 0
TREACHER'S Old Irish WHISKY A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.	24 0
TREACHER'S Invalid BRANDY Specially adapted for medical use.	01 0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale BRANDY Soft and delicate, much appreciated.	36 0
TREACHER'S Old Pale BRANDY A very choice and matured spirit.	32 0
TREACHER'S Pale BRANDY A sound and good peg Brandy.	28 0
REACHER'S Glenlivet WHISKY A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.	32 8

TREACHER'S Special Liqueur GLENLIVET WHISKY, a Genuine Ripe Old Whisky, its rich flavour and aroma are due to age alone. Price per doz. Rs. 28.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT, distilled in the Highlands of Scotland. A fine unblended genuine spirit. Price per doz. Rs. 27.

WINE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHILLIPS' FOR CHOICE WINES.

French, German, Italian & Australian.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

SEASON 1887. SHIRTS! FOR EVERY OCCASION.

HOAR & CO.'S COMFORT WITH PRECISION. SHIRTS!!

		Rs.
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for	22
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for	28
BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for	32
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs	6 for	36
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest designs	6 for	20
OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new designs	6 for	36
TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	each	3
	3 for	23
BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colours (thoroughly shrunk)	each	3
	3 for	26
SILK and WOOL, cool and comfortable, always retaining its softness	each	9-8
	3 for	28
CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine Saxony Flannel with Collar & Pocket	each	3
	3 for	20
TWILL GAUZE LLAMA, Cream, White, and Fancy Stripes, Soft and Elastic	each	3
	3 for	20
SPUN SILK, 8-ply Twilled Cream, Fancy Checks or Stripes, very comfortable	each	12-8
	3 for	90

HOAR & CO., { SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY AND Co., LD.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY
OF
HARLEY'S
"PEERLESS PEARLS"
FOR
DEBILITY.
THE MOST POWERFUL INVIGORANT & EXCITANT TONIC EVER PRODUCED.

A MOST IMPORTANT PREPARATION THAT PERMANENTLY RESTORES STRENGTH, IMPARTS YOUTHFUL VIGOUR, RESTORES VITALITY, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE BRAIN AND NERVES. PROMPT, SAFE, AND SURE.

The Ingredients used in their composition make them, beyond a doubt, the most reliable, useful, and permanent tonic for both sexes known ; acting, as they do, directly upon the nervous system, they restore, as it were, the debilitated functions of the principal organs of the human frame, and are unsurpassed as a nervine tonic. Their merits are well established as a powerful, permanent, Nerve, Brain and Muscle Tonic, of remarkably fine quality.

These Pearls have acquired the distinction of being not only a simple, pleasant, and convenient compound, but one that is recommended and endorsed by the MEDICAL FACULTY as a remedy for Nervous Dyspepsia, Debility, and all Brain and Nerve weakness.

They are highly recommended in MENTAL OVERWORK, DEBILITY, and are decidedly beneficial in case of MENTAL APATHY, or INDIFFERENCE, and in an ENFEEBLED CONDITION OF THE GENERAL SYSTEM, with WEAKNESS OR DULL PAIN IN THE LUMBO-SACRAL REGION. In female diseases this compound is one of the most valuable agents, acting as a TONIC, and gradually removing abnormal conditions, while at the same time it imparts tone and vigour.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Two to Three Pearls immediately after meals three times a day to be taken in water. The best nutritious food accelerates the action of this remedy.

AGENTS IN INDIA :

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Forwarded free to any part of India for Rs. 6-8.
Price 10s. & 6d.

MONSOON BOOTS.
THOROUGHLY WATER TIGHT.

WE have received a splendid stock of our renowned Carlton Boots, PRIZE MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

These celebrated Boots are made of very best Calf Leather, with stout soles, hand sewn, at the same time being very Soft and Light, all sizes in stock.

Stout Grain Hide Boots, High at Ankle, Hand Sewn.

Our Special Gaiter Boots, Gaiter and Boot combined, thoroughly Watertight, the best field Boot made.

Also a large stock of Ladies' Walking Boots, suitable for the Hills, all sizes.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

NOTICE.
COL. HAWES' TEA AGENCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that MORTON, MAJU & Co., of Church Gate Street, Bombay, are APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for COLONEL HAWES' TEAS, and the SPRING CROP NEW SEASON TEAS can only be obtained from them.

(8d.) KING, KING & CO.,
Agents for Col. A. D. HAWES, Comt., 4th Punjab Infantry.

MORTON MAJU & CO. consider it needless to say anything beyond recommending these celebrated and unrivalled Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real luxury to every Tea-drinker.

IMMENSE
REDUCTION IN PRICES.

PRICES.—Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine, Re. 1-10 per lb. ; Unsorted Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Combination, Re. 1-6 ; Pekoe Souchong, Re. 1-4 ; Eureka Mixture and Souchong, Re. 1-2 ; Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 ; Congou, As. 14 ; Superfine Bohea, As. 12 ; Broken Tea and Dust, As. 9.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50, per doz. quarts.

PORTS 4 " " Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
From Rs. 18 to 28, per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2, extra per case.

SHERRIES 6 " " Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Caddiz.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27, per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., Military Square, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

POONA
ESTABLISHMENTS
In Camp and City.

EVERY HOUSE AND TABLE REQUIREMENT, the Freshest Provisions, the Choicest Wines at

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

UMBRELLAS!
FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES,
NATURAL STICKS,
THORPE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of the above BEST LONDON MAKE. Alpacas, Laventine Silks, Best Brown and Dark Green Twilled SPITALFIELD SILKS.

GENT.'S UMBRELLAS.

	Rs. a.
Best Black Alpaca	... 6 8
Extra Fine Black Alpaca	... 7 8
Brown Laventine Silk, very durable	... 10 8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk—The New "Flexus" Frame	... 10 8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	... 14 8
The Automation, Self-Opening, Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	... 14 8
Brown and Dark Green Silk, Best Spitalfield	... 14 8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

Brown Laventine Silk	... 8 8
Brown Twilled Silk	... 10 8
Brest Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk	... 12 8
Cotton Umbrellas, lined various colours	... 4 8

WALKING STICKS, A LARGE CHOICE SILVER MOUNTED, FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.—Interest Warrant No. 2357, dated 8th June 1887, for Rs. 38-15-4, for the 43rd and 44th half-years' Interest on Government Promissory Note No. 138305 of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865 for Rs. 1,000 payable to the undersigned. Payment of the above warrant has been stopped and an application is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bombay, for the issue of duplicate in favour of the Proprietress.

નવરબાઇ હોરમસજી દોશાભાઇ કુંડી.

Witness :—
1 HORMUSJEE DOSSABHOY THOOTHEE.
2 BOMANJEE ARDASEER RAGHUNA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of PARPLA PREMJEE, formerly of Cutch and lately of Rajapur Compta, &c., Hindoo deceased.

NANBAI, wife of KHIMJEE ROWJEE and daughter of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the fifty-first year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANNAJI,
The 19th day of July 1887.

Messrs. PESTONJEE & RUSTOMJEE, Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Probate of the Will of NATHURAM JOHAYARMAL formerly of VISAVU, in Joypore, and late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant deceased.

RAMNARAN NATHURAM, the sole executor named in the will of the deceased. } Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the State of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 16th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and in the fifty-first year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The seal of the High Court of Bombay.

K. F. MODY,
The 16th day of July 1887.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & BUCKLAND, Petitioner's Attorneys.

KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 25, Meadow Street, on FRIDAY, the 29th July 1887, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Account for the year ending 30th June 1887.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To confirm the appointment as Directors of Messrs. S. K. Heinrichs and J. Janni in place of Messrs. Glade and Spinner, who proceeded to Europe.

IV. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. P. Bonn and A. Breul, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

V. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd July to 29th July, both days inclusive, during which period the Books will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries & Managers.

Bombay, 21st July 1887.

D. R. PUNDOLE,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND COMMISSION AGENT.

VARIOUS KINDS OF FANCY MARBLE CLOCKS, having full Calendar showing Days of the Week and Month and Moon, striking Hours and Half-hours on Gong, without Pendulum. "Negretti and Zambras" best Brazilian Pebble Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Different kinds of Gold and Silver Charms, &c. &c.

Practical and Experienced Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes.

Charges Moderate.

CHURCH GATE STREET,
Opposite Cash Bazaar.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER PARCEL OF THE CELEBRATED

"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,

FREE DRAUGHT, IMPROVED SHAPE, SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar, particularly during the present damp season.

		Box of 1,000	Box of 100.
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS".	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS".	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS" ...	„ 40	„ 4 8

Not to be confounded with so-called Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor de Javas."

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
POONA, East Street | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

THE JUBILEE STEAM AGRICULTURAL AND TRAMWAY Co., LIMITED, KAIRA DISTRICT.

CAPITAL—THREE LACS
(with power to increase)
In 3,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.
Call Payments
Rs. 25 per Share on application.
Rs. 25 per Share on allotment.

THE remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per Share at intervals of not less than two months.

DIRECTORS.
ALLAN F. TURNER.
W. C. TAYLOR.
THOMAS SUGDEN, Ex. O.

BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.

AGENTS.
Messrs. THOMAS SUGDEN & Co.

THE Company has been duly registered, and applications for Shares can be made to the Company's Bankers, and Prospectuses and copies of the Memorandum of Association can be obtained at the Office of the Company, at 45, New Forns Road, Byculla.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MY wife ELIZABETH having left my protection I give notice that I shall not be RESPONSIBLE for any debts she may incur.

W. HUSSEY,
Abkari Inspector.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, through registered post, up to NOON, on the 25th July 1887, for the SUPPLY for three years, viz., from 1st September, 1887, to 31st August, 1890, at this Port, by Contract, of ARTICLES REQUIRED FOR USE in the OFFICERS' GENERAL MESS of H. M. Indian Troopships.

For further particulars see *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 21st July, 1887, or apply to the undersigned.

J. HEXT,
Resident Transport Officer.

H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, July 15, 1887.

FOR SALE.

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of H. M. S. Screw Steamship "BRITON" will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, at Bombay, up to noon of FRIDAY, the 5th August 1887, and must be sent by Registered Post.

2. For conditions of sale, description, &c., of vessel see "Bombay Government Gazette" of 21st and 28th July and 4th August 1887, or apply to the undersigned.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.

H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 14th July 1887.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.

SPECIAL MERITS of which are—

(1.) That imported Java tobacco is used as covering leaf, thereby allaying the great pungency of the Indian tobacco.
(2.) That only the finest leaf is used in the Manufacture.
(3.) That the very tight rolling—one of the great drawbacks of Indian Cheroots—is avoided.
(4.) That there is complete uniformity in quality.

Price for No. 1	.....	Rs. 22 nett per 1,000.
Do.	„ 2	„ 27 „ „ „
Do.	„ 3	„ 35 „ „ „

These Cheroots can be obtained wholesale from Messrs. MODOWELL & Co., Madras, or of any Merchants.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD,
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, French, Belgian and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Collideries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND,

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIALS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

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Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special prices to introduce it largely.

QUARTS.....	Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS.....	„ 2-12 „

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other Illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
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DIAMOND DYES.

ECONOMY IN DRESSING!

Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the

DIAMOND DYES.

They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring WOOL, SILK, and COTTON GOODS. All colors fast and durable. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA and 20 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 6d. a packet, 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.

DIAMOND GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE, and COPPER PAINTS

for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames Lamps, Chandeliers, and for al kinds of ornamental work. Equa to any of the high-priced kinds Price 6d. a packet.

ARTIST'S BLACK

for Ebonising Furniture and wooden or metallic article no other preparation equals the Diamond Artist's Black. One trial will convince any one of its great usefulness. Price of Artist's Black, 6d.

For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers

WELLS AND RICHARDSON CO., 35, Shoe lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E. C. Trade and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices by

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
Bombay Depots and Byculla.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....62,500,000
RESERVE FUND 4500 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts a 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Karrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ „ ..... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits in the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
NAILS—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS. &c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous system, regulate the circulating stream of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home, as other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Dr. Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the sedative is one of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBERS AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, &c., faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—"The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, GEYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot anas 2

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Duc de Montebello Champagne, Quarts...Rs. 32 per dozen
Nicolson Edinburgh Ale, in Hogshead .. „ 52 per Hhd.

FROM BRUDER KLEMOSCHEG-GRAZ.

Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne—
Quarts..Rs. 30 per dozen.
Pints .. „ 32 per case of 2 dozens.

Dry Burgundy Red Champagne—
Quarts..Rs. 30 per dozen.
Pints .. „ 32 per case of 2 dozens.

Dry Pale Muscat Champagne—
Quarts..Rs. 30 per dozen.
Pints .. „ 32 per case of 2 dozens.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.

NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate-street, London.

BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.

SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London

And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co. ; BATHGATE and Co Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co. ; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co. ; DE SHAUX and Co. ; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR DISORDERS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE-TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION PHOSPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says : "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, whether involving the cerebro, or special centres, is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says : "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S
PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formula, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed :—

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE

as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES or EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided

PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The abovementioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottle contains sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta ; Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona ; Messrs. Gordon Madon and Co., Bombay ; Messrs. Lyall and Co., Allahabad ; Messrs. W. H. Smith and Co., Madras Messrs. Ball Hobson and Co., Umballa and Ramadal.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 15. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a all remittance.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this marvellous tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Gutta Vita will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and capacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They set correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

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IM

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public Service Commission, Secretariat, 11 a. m.
Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p. m.
Opening of the new Volunteer Club Premises, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Sumatra (s), from Jedda ; and Umballa (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Londoura (s), and Londiana (s), for Galle ; Thiabe (s), Jedda ; and Simla (s), Coast and Calcutta.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Seawfell, Elektra, Manilla, and Sumatra entered, and the s.s. Dago and Thiabe left the dock yesterday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 9th instant shows a decrease of Rs. 30,722 in receipts.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 6th instant, shows a decrease of Rs. 217,613 in receipts.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian Mails, per s. s. Peshawar, will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow, at 8 a. m.

POLO.—The game this evening will be :—White—Mr. Cowlgie (captain), Major Rochfort, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Kerr *vs.* Stripes—Mr. Summer (captain), Messrs. Murray, Warner, Graham, and Sladen. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

BENI-ISRAEL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Mr. Justice Jardine will preside at the thirty-third annual meeting of the Beni-Israel Benevolent Society, to be held at the Israelite School of the Anglo-Jewish Association on Sunday.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—This evening, at 8-30, the Rev. J. S. Beaumont, of Poona, will deliver a lecture, Subject—"Newspapers as Educators of the People," in the lecture hall of the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, near Apollo Bunder.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.—Our readers, no doubt will regret to learn that Rao Sahib Madhowrao Poondlick, Mamlatdar of Mann, Satara Collectorate, and Ganputrao Lingoo, Sub-Registrar of Ahmednagar, both died at the latter place some time last week of cholera.—*Poona Observer.*

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF NOTES AND CASH.—Joosub Hajee Moosa, living at Tambakur Street, reported to the police on Wednesday, that during the night previous, his room was entered, a cupboard which was locked opened, and a box containing currency notes and cash, to the value of Rs. 5,272, was stolen. The complainant's house, being under repairs, is tenantless, the doors and windows of the place being left, open.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Callianjee Tajanee, keeper of a shop at Mirza Street for the sale of skull caps, reported that his shop was broken into on Tuesday night last by entrance through a window at the back of the shop opening towards a sweeper's gully, the iron bars being removed from the window frame. From an open drawer of a cupboard Rs. 50 was stolen and forty kinkob caps out of another open cupboard, valued at Rs. 100.

THE NEW VOLUNTEERS CLUB.—This evening the new Volunteer Club premises will be opened at nine o'clock. The premises are situated on the top floor of Apollo House, at the junction of Forbes Street with Apollo Road. It is not intended that the proceedings shall be of a formal nature, but shall be of the character of ordinary social evenings of the Club. The commanding officers of the three Volunteer corps are expected to be present, and other guests have been invited in order that they may see the kind of amusements provided for members of Volunteers Corps.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A hack victoria driver, named Babajee Mahadoo, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of driving his conveyance at Walkeshwar Road, on Wednesday, in a rash and negligent manner, and causing damages to the carriage of Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy. He was fined Rs.15, and Rs.10 of the fine was awarded to the complainant as compensation. —Another victoria driver, named Atmaram Pandoo, was also yesterday convicted by the same Magistrate of driving his conveyance on the Gowalia Tank Road, on the same day, in a rash and negligent manner. On admitting the offence, the complainant was fined Rs. 7.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Gocultas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Cumlabai, a girl three years old, the daughter of Ramchander Chimajee, a stamp vendor, living at Bandora. At about 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, while deceased was attempting to run across the Girgaum Road from the Dukarwadi Lane, she was accidentally knocked down by a shigrum and pair of horses and run over, and died about two hours after admission into the hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 19th July, 1887, was 374, being 47 less than the preceding week and 47 less than the week ending the 13th July 1886, and 32 less than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 207 births were reported in the different districts. There were 10 deaths from cholera last week. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 21·04. There were 70 deaths from remittent fever, being 9 less than the last week and 18 less than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were 75, 18 and 11 last week, against 69, 20 and 11, respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—On Thursday, at the Fort Police Court, Adam Sajun, a young Mahomedan, was charged at the instance of Superintendent Brewin, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with robbing a Marwarree named Kustoor Saila, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, of a gold earring, with a gold chain attached, valued at Rs. 25. The complainant, while passing by a lane in the native town at Nagpada, was met by the accused, who had some previous dealings with him. Accused asked complainant to advance him a further sum of Rs. 2 upon an article he had previously pledged with him. On the Marwarree declining to do this, accused pounced upon him, and snatching away his earring put it in his mouth. A struggle ensued, and ultimately the ornament dropped from accused's mouth. Accused then ran away, but being pursued by the police was arrested at his house at Khudduck. The accused pleaded that he was under the influence of drink, and was not aware of what he was doing. He was convicted and sentenced to be flogged twenty stripes with a rattan.

BANDORA AS A SEASIDE RESORT.—On Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Taylor, the proprietress of the well-known hotel in the Fort, opened a branch at Bandora, which will not only provide, to a small degree, for the surplus European population of Bombay, but do much towards the development of Bandora as a seaside resort. The hotel is admirably situated, open on all sides to the breeze, whilst on the west it commands an extensive and lovely view of sea and landscape. The main building contains an abundance of commodious and airy rooms, which are conveniently arranged and well furnished, and standing apart from the main building is a spacious bungalow, which would make a capital family sanatarium, or afford desirable accomodation for quiet or exclusive parties. The distance from the B. B. and C. I. Railway station is not great, but conveyances meet every train. Bandora is notably a healthy and charming place, and the provision of a good hotel will undoubtedly increase its attractiveness.

USE OF THE KNIFE.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Joakim Francis and Joakim Joseph DeSouza, the former a cook, and the latter a carpenter, were charged at the instance of Inspector Cobb, before Mr. P. Ryan, with causing hurt to Dajee Balloo, a boiler-maker, on the night of Wednesday, the 20th instant, at Moosarpacady Street, Mazagon, with a screw-driver. The two accused, it appears, were both under the influence of liquor, and when they saw the complainant, Dajee Balloo, passing by the road near by their house on the night in question, taking him for a man against whom they had a grudge, they commenced to quarrel with him, when Dajee remonstrated with them, on which the first accused laid hold of him and the second stabbed him on the left breast, causing a wound two inches deep. An alarm being raised, a crowd collected, and the two accused ran away into their house and locked the door. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is at present lying under treatment. The accused were subsequently arrested by the police and the screwdriver with which the wound is said to have been inflicted was found lying in a drain in front of the accuseds' house. The case stands adjourned pending the recovery of the complainant.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.—It is almost a well-founded report that the head offices of the Southern Mahratta Railway will be established in Poona, instead of, as intended, Dharwar. It is believed negotiations are in progress between the Company's officials and Government for the purchase of the condemned barracks at Ghorpuree. If these negotiations terminate successfully, the Railway Company intend to entirely renovate the barracks and convert them into suitable quarters and offices for its staff. One of the reasons alleged for the abandoning of the original scheme is that at Poona the Company's officials will have the Bombay Government for four months in the year at its elbow ends.—*Poona Observer.*

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission met again at the Bombay Secretariat yesterday, under the presidency of Sir Charles Turner. Evidence was first taken on the Police branch of the service, Colonel Wise, the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, being present.

THE POLICE.

Mr. Joseph Bocarro, a representative to the Bombay East Indian Association, said he appeared to give evidence on behalf of East Indians. By East Indians he meant descendants of the old Portuguese settlers, as distinguished from Eurasians and domiciled Europeans, and also as distinguished from the so-called Portuguese who were, as a matter of fact, natives of Goa, and although Portuguese subjects, were not always of pure Portuguese descent. The witness proceeded to say :—Appointments of constables and inspectors in the Police department of the town and island of Bombay might be thrown open to members of the East Indian community of Bombay, provided, of course, they possess the requisite physique for such appointments. After approved service, they might be promoted to superintendentships as vacancies occur. There are at present 7 superintendents, 25 inspectors and 22 constables in the Bombay police, and it would, perhaps, be not difficult to arrange for, say 2 or 3 constables being selected from East Indian candidates, their promotion to inspectorships and superintendentships depending upon their merit and ability. Candidates for the Police department should always be subjects of the Queen-Empress. East Indians have always been British subjects and staunch adherents of the British Government. As regards the district police, especially in the Collectorate of Tanna, chief constables and inspectors might be appointed from the East Indian residents of the place, when they possess the required qualifications. Several of these men are known to possess considerable local experience, and their influence with the people may often conduce to the preservation of peace in cases of local disputes and affrays. Their promotion to the higher grades of the Police service should be regulated by their abilities. Police probationers are at present generally selected from the sons of Anglo-Indians, who have either retired or are in active service. It does not seem necessary that for the recruitment of this branch of the police the sons of officers only should be drawn upon. At least one or two appointments might be reserved for competition by East Indians. The elements of Police Regulations and Police Acts (not Procedure), and a knowledge of one of the vernaculars, might be made the test for this examination, their future promotion depending upon their qualifications. My remarks as regards the District Police also apply to the Railway Police.

To the President : There are no members of the East Indian community serving in the Bombay Police Force, none but Europeans and Eurasians being considered eligible for the posts of constables of the higher grade and inspectors.

Do your know of any instance of a member of the East Indian community applying for employment in the District Police ?—They do not apply, because the applicants must pass through the lower grades of the service where the pay is too small for an East Indian to live on.

Do you know what the pay of a chief constable is in the district ?

Col. Wise : From Rs. 50 to Rs. 95.

The President : In Bengal they pay Rs. 12 per month to the chief constable.

Kazi Shahabuddin : Only Rs. 12 ! Perhaps, he pays himself somehow. What is the East-Indian population in and around Bombay ?

Witness : About 60,000. They chiefly live in the suburbs of Bombay, such as Bandora, Mahim and Dadar. Some of them also live in Salsette, Tannah, and Bassein. The educated class among them follow the profession of clerks. There are also some medical men and merchants, but no lawyers I believe. The proportion of illiterate men in this community is, I believe, about 50 per cent.

To Mr. Nulkar : The community must consider themselves natives of India, although their habits are entirely European.

Do you think the distinction between European and native constabulary a necessity from a police point of view ?—I think it is necessary. I see no objection to a Parsee or Mahomedan being employed on the same terms as an East-Indian in the higher grades of the service.

Mr. Fernandes : Have you anything in common with the Goanese ?—Absolutely nothing.

Mr. Fernandes : You don't intermarry with Goanese ?—No ; but there have been some exceptional instances of such marriages.

To Col. Wise : The illiterate portion of the community gain their livelihood by cultivating the soil, like other natives. East Indians do not apply for service in the District Police, on account of the small pay in the lower grades.

Do you know of any East Indians who have enlisted themselves in the military service ?—They did in days gone by.

But we are talking of the present day ?—No, not now.

AN APPEAL FOR BREAD.

A dilapidated looking old man, named Camillo Andrew, who described himself as a Bombay Portuguese, here presented himself before the Committee, and in a tone of despair made the following appeal to the Commissioners :—I have come here to tell you that I am an inhabitant of Bombay, and for years and years have been unable to get employment.

The President : How is it ? What were you bred to ?

Andrew : Well, I am a poor man. My own poverty prevents me from getting employment. No one has shown me any fault or mistake on my part.

The President : Where were you educated ?

A.—In Dr. Wilson's School—the Free General Assembly's Institute.

The President : After you left school, what trade did you learn ?

A.—After I left school, I was employed as a candidate in the Secretariat office. That was some years ago. They promised to give me employment, and on the faith of that promise, I worked there for nothing for two years and a-half. I worked there so long, and was at last deceived. They did not give me employment, but when vacancies occurred, they employed others and not myself. After that I worked here and there in an engineer's office for nothing. I am neglected, because I have the support of no one. I am destitute. Wherever I tried, I failed to get employment. Somebody says this and somebody says that. But I do not know how to get employment. I was told to come here and relate to the gentlemen of the Commission my circumstances.

The President : I am afraid the Commission cannot do anything for you.

A.—They told me in the Secretariat that all you have to do is about giving employment about the public service.

The President : We have nothing to do with the making of appointments.

Andrew : No, but I simply ask for a recommendation to be employed especially in the engineering branch.

The applicant then left.

A MISAPPREHENSION REMOVED.

The President : I may say here that I have read a statement in the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* which professed to have obtained their information from the *Englishman*, that in consequence of suggestions made by this Commission, or rather in consequence of the investigations made by this Commission, it is probable that certain legal appointments in Calcutta would be reorganized or abolished. I may say that I think there is some confusion made between the Financial Commission and the Public Service Commission. This Commission has not been charged with the duty of making any inquiry into these legal appointments in Calcutta, nor has it made any investigations in connection with those appointments, or any suggestions founded upon those investigations. It is the Financial Commission, I expect, that is meant here, though I cannot say what they have done.

Mr. Nulkar : We have nothing to do with reductions.

The President : Nothing whatever either in regard to reductions either in pay or appointments. All we have to do is to make recommendations respecting recruitment to the service.

THE PILOT SERVICE.

Captain W. P. Potts said : I am Dock Superintendent in the service of the British India Steam Navigation Company. I received my technical education on the Clyde. The Pilot service is under the management of the Port Trust, and appointments to that service are made by the Port Trust. The pilots are men who have been brought up at Home. I am acquainted with the Hooghly river. The pilotage waters of that river are far more difficult than those of the Bombay harbour. The length of pilotage water in Bombay is about 10 miles.

The President : What are the difficulties of navigation in the Bombay harbour ?

The witness replied that the principal difficulty was the manœuvring of vessels among other vessels in the harbour. Then there was the difficulty of embarking and disembarking in the monsoon. Bombay pilots must also be experienced in handling sailing ships. From his experience of 12 years, the witness could say that the number of sailing vessels was now about the same as before.

The President said that Captain Hext had told him that the number of these sailing ships was increasing.

The witness, continuing, said that a competent knowledge of navigation was necessary in the South-West monsoon and in foul weather, when the pilot might not be able to see his landmark, or any other object to guide him. He must be able to make allowance for tides, and take observations to ascertain his position. He must be an experi seaman. All the pilots had served in sea-going vessels ; they had been mostly chief officers.

The President asked whether the Port Trust allowed any captains to bring in their own ships.

The witness replied that some of them were allowed to bring in their vessels as far as the Sunk Rock Light, a distance of about 5 miles.

The witness had an experience of the Bengal Pilot service, which he considered was a highly efficient service. There were two ways in which pilots might qualify themselves for the service, one by serving in a training ship in England, for a period of two years, and the other was by serving for a like period in sea-going vessels.

The President : Do you consider these conditions necessary to make an efficient pilot for the Hooghly ?

The witness replied that he considered them necessary, to enable men to act under an emergency. The schooling was necessary for that purpose.

The President : Have you ever been to Chittagong ?

Witness : I have.

The President : Are the pilotage difficulties considerable there or not ?

Witness : No, the river there is deep and good ; the difficulty experienced being in crossing the harbour bar at the proper time.

The President : What sort of pilotage waters are there in Rangoon and Moulmein ?

Witness : In Rangoon they are easy, but difficult in Moulmein. The length of the pilotage water in both these places was about fifteen miles.

The President : I believe there are native pilots in Moulmein ?

Witness : Yes. In Rangoon there are Europeans and about two natives as pilots.

The President : And in Chittagong, we are informed, that all the pilots, with one exception, are Mahomedans. What is your experience of native pilots in Moulmein ?

Witness : My personal experience of them is unfavourable. On one occasion a pilot was appointed to take a vessel I commanded, out to sea. We were outward bound, and going out against the tide. I observed a large vessel coming up with the tide and warned the pilot about it. But he said we should pass it. I asked him to case down, but he replied that there was an understanding between the pilots, and it would be all right. The other vessel, however, crossed our bows and struck the bank. The strong tide running at the time caused her stern to swing round, and she cleared our port bow by a few feet. Directly he got into this difficulty, our pilot refused to act, and I had to take charge of the ship. The pilots at Moulmein, in my opinion, are not experienced men. They are not a very educated class of men ? The natives are mostly men who have seen some little service as ordinary lascars or tindals, while the European pilots are men who have served in vessels as masters or mates.

The President : Then, perhaps, it is hardly fair to compare the efficiency of the two classes, when they are taken from different ranks.

Witness : No, it would not be fair.

The President : In Calcutta, we were told that some of the Arab commanders handle their ships very skilfully.

Witness : Yes, some of them would compare with any English trained seaman. Some of these Arab captains navigate in the same way as European masters of vessels. I think these Arabs come from Zanzibar, Muscat, Jeddah, and other ports.

The President : You have a very large number of native sailors in your Company's service, I believe ?

Witness : All our vessels are manned by lascars. They have no education, and they all belong to the poorer classes.

The President : Have you any experience of native engineers in your Marine service ?

Witness : In none of our ships have we native engineers. They are all Europeans or Eurasians.

Kazi Shahabuddin : Would it be desirable to employ Portuguese and East Indians for the pilot service ?

Witness : Not, unless they went through the same course of training as Europeans.

Kazi Shahabuddin : It appears there is no prospect, practically speaking of natives being trained as apprentices, and then drafted into the Company's service as officers ?

Witness : But natives do not present themselves in the first place. There are, however, materials wanting among the natives which are required to make a trained navigator.

NATIVES AS MECHANICS.

Mr. Robert Nicol, Superintending Engineer in the B. I. S. N. Company's service, said that native mechanical engineers were good workmen. His experience was that natives could not carry through a work, in which they had to rely upon their own resources. In such cases, they must receive instructions. He did not know whether this was due to want of previous training or not. They could not act as Superintendents. They required to receive instructions from some one more capable than themselves.

The President : Are native workmen economical in the use of materials.

Witness : No ; that is one great drawback with them. Natives are very good mechanics. Little boys of 9 and 10 years of age can do screw-cutting, and they are most accurate in the work.

The President : Do you think if natives were given technical training, we should be able to make them capable of becoming supervising engineers ?

Witness : You require first to train them to rely upon themselves. At home a boy is brought up to depend on himself. The misfortune in this country, I am afraid, is that they depend very much for help on others.

The President : According to the old custom of this country, native workmen did their work independently ?

Witness : Yes.

The President : Then how is it you do not get any of that class of men who are capable of working without any reliance on others ?

Witness : I have no experience of such men. Perhaps, they find it more profitable to work on their own account. We have no native apprentices. Educated natives do not take to the mechanical art.

Kazi Shahabuddin : Are there any public institutions in England or Scotland for teaching mechanical engineering ?

Witness : There is nothing further than evening classes, so far as I know. There are really no technical schools yet.

Captain Hext, Director of Indian Marine, said : I have served in India as Director of Indian Marine for four years and five months. I am acquainted with the navigation of the river Hooghly, as well as any ordinary seafaring man.

The President : Do you consider it necessary to have a special service of pilots in that river ?

Witness : It is most necessary on account of the difficulties of the Hooghly. Ordinary pilots, without a proper training, would not do there.

The President : Do you think it necessary for the education of a pilot on the Hooghly that he should either have served for two years in a training ship or in a sea-going vessel ?

Witness : Most necessary.

The President : Would it be possible to establish a training class or an apprentice class on board any of the vessels of the Indian Marine ?

Witness replied in the negative, saying that the principal reason for that answer was that the vessels of the Indian Marine were employed on the coasts of India on short voyages. There were no long voyages, and there would be no opportunity of taking sights regularly from day to day. For those reasons, the men would not acquire the necessary amount of seafaring knowledge.

The President : Would it be a matter of expense to have special instructors, in connection with a training class ?

Witness : Yes.

The President : Have you any officers in your Marine, whose duties would leave them leisure enough for the purpose of imparting the instruction ?

Witness replied that it would be necessary to appoint some one specially for the work. When he first came out here, four years ago, he tried in the monsoon months the experiment of sending all the junior officers out in order to get experience of sailing ships. He used to send them out during the south-west monsoon. But the wear and tear of the ship was great, and they had also to employ the number of crew necessary to direct the movement of the ship. The project had therefore to be abandoned.

The President : What are the principal features of danger in the pilotage waters of Bombay ?

Witness : Bombay is an exceedingly easy port of access. But the general management of the mercantile marine compels the masters of all the ports. No captain of the mercantile marine, even though he should possess the greatest experience, is allowed, as a rule, by the owners to go into any port, where a pilot could be obtained, without taking one. The great advantage of a pilot or harbour master is that he knows the position of ships in the harbour and the places available for incoming vessels. The Bombay pilot and harbour master's services are combined and they are under the management of the Port Trust.

The President : Can you tell us whether any natives have been admitted into the pilot service ?

Witness : I do not think any. As a rule, the Asiatic has not the requisite seafaring knowledge. To my knowledge, there have been no applications from natives for employment in that service.

The President : Some of the Arabs are very skilful navigators, I believe.

Witness : Well they are very, very few. I believe one or two captains of Zanzibar steamers are well up in their work. But as a general rule their knowledge of navigation is very crude indeed. While I was in the Persian Gulf, I think I met with only one competent navigator among them.

The President : Is there any line of steamers worked entirely by natives here ?

Witness : I believe Sheppard's steamers are worked by native masters. They scarcely run their vessels further than two miles from the coast, and they have very little knowledge of navigation. I do not know how we can expect them to be better. They must go through certain training in the best of schools, before we can expect anything from them.

Kazi Shahabuddin : Do you think that some classes of natives can acquire the knowledge sufficient for employment in the pilot service ; provided of course, that the means for acquiring the knowledge are placed at their disposal ?

Witness : Undoubtedly, if you can make the means to exist.

In reply to a question put by the President about the capacity of natives as mechanics, the witness said that one of the defects of native workmen was that they had not enough of self-reliance to do any work which was out of the common. For instance, natives were magnificent men for making a boiler of 30lb. pressure. But the moment they were asked to make one of 90lb. pressure, the first thing they would say was "we cannot do it." But when they were shown how to do it, and made to do it, they did it beautifully.

The President : Are natives careful in the consumption of materials ?

Witness : No, certainly not, that is the worst point in natives. Another defect about them is their want of punctuality. Twenty to one, I find that they do not complete their work within a fixed period.

The President : Can you by establishing technical schools, train natives to the degree of efficiency attained by Englishmen trained in the workshop at Home ?

Witness : Yes, we can. A good native, although he has not the physique of an European, is an excellent workman.

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

The President said that Mr. Fanshawe, the Postmaster-General, had submitted a very valuable memorandum.

We give below the substance of the memorandum which was read by the President before his colleagues :—

I make no apology for expressing my own views on the various points with which the Public Service Commission will have to deal in connection with service in the Post Office. The Postmasters-General of the three Presidencies have been appointed to sit as local members of the Sub-Committee and have therefore, been debarred from giving evidence themselves. In some respects, they are in the best position to speak with authority on these points, and I have, therefore, thought it right to place my views on record. The organization of the department has already been briefly described in a memorandum submitted to the Sub-Committee by Mr. Kisch, Postmaster General, Bengal. The ultimate control of the Post Office is vested in the Director General, but the practical administration is in the hands of the heads of Circles, and the Postmasters-General are allowed to occupy a potion of great independence and authority. Of the nature of their duties and responsibilities I wish to give some description, as outside the department so little is known of its working that a good deal of misapprehension prevails on the subject. Apart altogether from what may be called postal work proper there are numerous other branches of work which constantly demand their time and attention. In the first place the number of subordinates is immense. In the Bombay Circle there are more than 4,000 in the grades entitled to superior service pensions, to which postmen have recently been admitted by the Secretary of State in consideration of the responsible nature of their work. With this enormous body of subordinates it can be readily understood that there is a large and important class of cases in connection with departmental offences, appeals regarding promotions, dismissals, and so on, while the pension cases are numerous and especially difficult to deal with owing to the fact that the service of post-service of postmen, runners and others almost entirely depends on oral testimony. Then the business transactions of the Post Office are now so extensive that they are continually giving rise to difficult questions of every conceivable kind. Cases of fraud or attempted fraud on the part of the public or on the part of departmental servants have frequently to be dealt with, and the Postmaster-General has to decide whether there are grounds for a criminal prosecution or determine what action should be taken. A knowledge of law and procedure is, therefore, necessary, and the power of dealing with evidence of ascertaining facts and drawing reasonable conclusions from them,—is in daily requisition. Since April 1882 (in the Bombay Circle since 1st May 1883,) the district savings banks have been amalgamated with the Post Office Savings Banks and at the present time there are 80,000 accounts open in the Bombay Circle.

For the official Bengal has to work such as I have described a civilian is specially qualified by education and training. As a Magistrate and in a Secretariat he will have learnt experience, using him to deal with those classes of cases, which no one whose official life has been wholly in the Post Office is likely to have gained. In many other ways his skilled acquaintance with official life will be of advantage, and he ought at any rate to be imbued with a knowledge of what thorough work really means, and now essential it is that it should be obtained in every department of Government. The Post Office has done and is doing excellent work in an unostentatious way but it is eminently a department of routine, of stereotyped replies and of enquiries that are apt to loose themselves. There is plenty of room, therefore, for fresh life, energy and thoroughness. The Post Office is now officered, at any rate in Bombay, almost entirely by natives of India, and though a certain proportion of Europeans will always have to be maintained for reasons which I will deal with later on, it may be taken, I think, as certain that the department will continue in the main a department to be worked by native agency. At the present time I could name native Superintendents, who in power of doing work and accepting responsibility, are fit for the appointment of Deputy Postmaster-General, and should a native of India prove himself a really efficient administrator as a Deputy Postmaster-General he certainly should be eligible for a Postmaster-Generalship. Only it should be most unequivocally provided that there shall be no minimising of the real nature of the duties and responsibilities of a Postmaster-General, no lowering of the tone of administration in order to justify the appointment being held by a native of India in the department.

On the subject of promotion Mr. Fanshawe says :—I am inclined to think that we have not yet reached a stage at which natives of India will be satisfied with anything but the final arbitrament of an English official in personal matters of promotion, dismissal, and so on. Practically the Postmaster-General, who deals with the evidence, is the final authority, and if everything were to go over his head to the Director-General his power and authority would be impaired. The matter is of special importance in the Post Office where the number of subordinates is so large, and the feeling referred to would inevitably be a source of weakness to the administration of any native of India as head of a large Circle.

After describing the duties of Postal Superintendents, Mr. Fanshawe thus speaks of natives occupying that post :—

These duties are being efficiently discharged at the present time, by natives of India, Brahmin, Parbhu and Parsi, in this Circle, who rank among the best postal Superintendents in India, and so far as the ordinary postal administration of the Circle is concerned, European agency in the Superintendent's grade is not, in my opinion, required, so long as men of the same character and ability as the best of the present native Superintendents can be obtained. There are, however, outside demands to meet, for which it is essential that there should be some European Superintendents. Twice in my own experience of the last six years the Postmaster-General, Bombay, has been called on to organize a field post office to accompany an Indian contingent to Egypt, and it is for obvious reasons necessary that the Superintendent or Chief Superintendent in charge of postal arrangements in the field should be an English gentleman. Previous to this there had been a similar demand for European agency for postal field service in Southern Afghanistan, and occasions of this kind may arise at any time. In the past, two native Superintendents of this Circle have either held for a short time or been offered the appointment of Deputy Post-master-General, Sind, but now that Baluchistan has been added to the Sind Circle there are military and political considerations which probably render it expedient that the Deputy Postmaster-General should always be a European. In other parts of India, which I am not representing, such as Assam, it is absolutely necessary that the supervising agency should be European. In a department like the Post Office, which has to control postal arrangements by sea and land and deal with every class and section of the public, from Suez to Peshawar and from Burma to Baglad the conditions of employment and responsibility are so many and various that an attempt to exclude all European agency could find favour with no reasonable man practically acquainted with the demands which the Post Office is called upon to meet.

On the educational qualification of candidates for admission into the department, Mr. Fanshawe says :—In the Bombay Circle it has been a standing rule of late years that only candidates who have passed the matriculation examination should be admitted. The rule, however, is not enforced in some division notably Kathiawar and Kanara, where it is difficult to obtain matriculated men, and in all divisons can always be set aside on good cause being shown. I do not, of course, consider that because a young man has shown that he is fit to begin a University education he has established any sort of claim to Government employ in the Post Office. But a knowledge of English is growing more and more essential even in the smallest appointment in the department, and the matriculation is some proof that a candidate knows English, while the rule acts as a check in the propensity of some Superintendents and Postmasters to appoint men of their own caste. It has been suggested that a higher postal service should be constituted for natives of India beginning with appointments on Rs. 100 and rising through the grades of Superintendents to the post of Deputy Postmaster-General with the ultimate prospect of promotion to the appointment of Postmaster General. Such a scheme, it seems to me, is not required to give natives of India their full share in the higher appointments and could not be carried out without prejudicially affecting the best interests of the whole department. It would be neither reasonable nor just to make such a sharp line of a distinction between the Postmaster's grade and the superintendent's grade, while it would be absolutely unjust and fatal to the efficiency of the department to debar altogether from the Superintendent's grade the great mass of officials already in the Post Office, many of whom are now fairly educated men of much the same position in life as those who would be introduced at the top, and some of whom will undoubtedly be found well qualified for the work of Superintendents.

Mr. Fanshawe's opinion regarding the employment of Eurasians in the Post Office is as follows :—I wish to add a few remarks regarding the employment of Eurasians in the Post Office At present, there are very few in this Circle. The work, as a rule, is not congenial to them, judging from the small number of applications received, and their inability to read the vernacular languages of India prevents their being employed in offices in the interior. The only branch of the department in which they have been employed to any extent is in the Sea Post Office between Bombay and Goa where they have done well as sorters dealing with English letters. It may be allowed to give below an extract from a letter addressed by me to the President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India in 1885. In answer to a request for assistance in providing employment in the Post Office for respectable Eurasian and European young women, on the analogy of what had been already done in the direction of employing female labour in post offices and telegraph offices in England, America and the British Colonies. "I have strong sympathy with the objects of your Association, and have already had the subject of employing Eurasian young women in the Post Office in this Presidency under consideration on learning that something had been done towards that end in Calcutta. The difficulty, however, is not merely of taking the initiative, as the Council seems to think, in what may be regarded as a new departure. There is a practical difficulty at the bottom of the whole question which, so far as I can see cannot, at present, be surmounted. At small offices where the staff consists of a sub-postmaster and a clerk, it is absolutely necessary that the person in charge should be able to read the vernaculars, which the class on whose behalf you write are unable to do. This disability has already been found a marked limitation on the field of employment in the Post Office for European and Eurasian men who, speaking generally, can only be given appointments in large offices, where the sub-divisions of labor makes it possible to provide them with work to be done entirely in English. But for women this class of appointments, are recognised by the Council of the Association, in the letter now under reply, is unsuitable."

The next witness was Mr. Stuart, Presidency Postmaster, Bombay. He said he was born in India, and entered the postal department in 1855. He was educated in Madras, and was first employed as post-master at Bangalore. He thought native superintendents did their work quite as well as European superintendents. The native employes were steady and good, but in cases of great emergency they could not rely upon their own resources. The pay of the employes in this department had not increased proportionately with the increase in their work and the increase in the revenue from that source.

The Commission will meet again this morning.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 21.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—Lieut W W Chitty, 2nd Battn R F Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 19th Bo Inft, 12th July 1880.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on urgent private affairs for 24 months from date of being struck of duty, Lieut-Col M F Counsell, C S, Wing Comdr, 25th Bo Inft.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Major H Mellor, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty :—Major F H Blandford, S C, Wing Comdr, 12th Bo Inft.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified :—Lieut G A Browning, 1st Battn North Lancashire Regt, 19th Wing Officer, 24th Bo Inf, 16th Dec 1885.

The following Gazette order by the Govt of India No. 523, dated 15th July 1887, is republished :—No. 523.—Ordnance Department.—Capt K S Dunsterville, R A, Ord Officer, 2nd Class, additional, is confirmed in that appointment ; Major C A Empson, R A, Ord Officer, 2nd class, sub pro tem, to be Ord Officer, 2nd Class, additional,—with effect from the 29th June 1887 vice Capt R J Bevan, R A, Ord Officer, 2nd class, resigned.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr A F Maconochie, C S, Acting Joint Administrator of the Rajpipla State, by this Department Notification No 3390, dated the 23rd May 1887, is hereby cancelled.

Mr P S V Fitzgerald, Acting Third Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted furlough for six months from such date after the 12th inst as he may avail himself of it.

Lieut S M Schneider and Capt J S King respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Adjt, Kolhapur Infy, on the 7th inst.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Ganesh Pandurang Thakar acted as Supdt of the Dist Jail, Sholapur, from the 1st to the 30th April 1887, both days inclusive.

Rao Saheb Raghavendra Ramchandra, second class Subordinate Judge of Muddoobihal in the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist, is transferred to Haveri in the Dharwar Dist vice Rao Saheb Kashinath Ramchandra Kashyab, who retires from the 13th inst.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Raghavendra Ramchandra, on his transfer to Haveri, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

Mr T M Pilgate, Insp-Genl of Prisons, is allowed privilege leave for three months from such date subsequent to the 2nd prosimo as he may avail himself of it.

Mr A F Maconochie, Assist Collr in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistr of the first class in the district of Ahmednagar.

Mr Waman Vishwanath, Actg Head Karkun of Taluka Akola in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistr of the third class in the district of Ahmednagar.

Col W P LaTouche, Actg Cant Magistr, Poona and Kirkee, and Magistr of the first class, is invested with additional powers.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Col W P LaTouche to be Magistr in charge of the sub-division of the Poona Dist comprising the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee including the civil limits.

H E in Council is also pleased to appoint Col W P LaTouche to exercise the powers vested in a Magistr of Police by the said Act.

Khan Saheb Shalloo Bapuji Israel, Mamlatdar of taluka Karjat in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistr of the second class in the district of Ahmednagar.

Rao Saheb Mahadeo Govind Wagle, Act Mamlatdar of taluka Nagar in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistr of the second class in the district of Ahmednagar.

Mr A R Jones, Assist Collr in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magistr of the third class in that district.

Mr B Robertson, Assist Collr in the district of Surat, is appointed to be a Magistr of the first class in the district of Surat.

R Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H O Quin, Assit Collr and Magistr of the first class, to be a Visitor of the Subordinate Jail at Broach vice Mr. M C Gibb, transferred.

H E in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Ranchhodlal Kapurchand, second class Subordinate Judge of Umreth in the Ahmedabad Dist, during the period of his deputation to assist the first class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad and within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the latter, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

Mr J D S FitzMaurice assumed charge of the office of Actg Assist Judge and Sessions Judge, and Assist Agent for Sardars in the Deccan at Poona, on the 11th inst.

Mr. Janardhan Chimnaji Kolathar has been appointed with effect from the 4th inst, to act as Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Devgad in the district of Ratnagiri during the absence of Mr Krishnaji Bapuji Nifadkar, on privilege leave.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs H T Ommanney and R A Gamble, Sub-Divisional Magistes in the Dharwar Dist, to be Visitors of the Dist Jail at Dharwar.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Rewashankar Tripurshankar Dave

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED,—Two Glass Front and Glass Show Cases, size about 6 feet × 2½ feet and 4 feet high. Apply to "X." care of this office.

KITO! KITO!! KITO!!! The Cheapest and Neatest Pattern in Crockery, registered and patented in London—Tea set, 27 pieces, Rs. 6-14; Dinner set, 60 pieces, Rs. 43-14.—SHROFF BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

WANTED, a DRILLING MACHINE. Apply, Colaba Land and Mill Co., Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

TO LET, a LARGE ROOM, suited for an Office, in Church Gate Street, entrance opposite the Cathedral. Apply to Mr. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, C.S.I.

OLIVE OIL.—If you really want Genuine Olive Oil below the market rate, 10 ans. per bottle and Rs. 6 per gallon, go to P. CASSANELLO & Co., 40, Medows Street.

BOMBAY WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine-street.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety from the first makers of Paris and Vienna. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TO LET.—First Floor of House No. 70, Medow Street, Rent Rs. 40. Apply to H. B. JEEJEEBHOY or Mr. FLOWER, House Agent.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

LADIES' SHOWROOMS at the CASH BAZAAR, Co., 23, Church Gate St., replete with latest novelties at moderate rates. Inspection invited.

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£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £349,971-10-10 Stg.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 15, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO SELL, AT ONCE, Precious Ground, near Mr. Mahoud Ally Rogay's Bungalow, at Chupatti Seashore. Buyers are requested to see Mr. Rogay's Manager at Nagdevi Street for full particulars.

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FOR BEST Waterproof Suits, Cloaks, Coats, Superdue Merino Waterproof Coats, Gold-shoes, Angola, Scotch and West of India Tweeds, striped and Coloured Socks and Stockings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, always apply to Y. A. LAKHA & Co., No. 200, Chuckla Street, near Jakeria Mujid.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Street, Fort, in the shop lately occupied by Messrs. Pearse & Co., blackwood and teakwood Frenchpolished household furniture, plateglass and crockery ware hanging 3 and 4 lights, kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, first rate pictures and oleographs, couches, chairs, cupboards, bedsteads, dispense articles, &c.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Pallow or Breach Candy Road.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagor, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagee, the following valuable landed properties:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Pallow Road or Breach Candy Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, and assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 761, and bounded on the east by an oart belonging to the late Vishvanath Vithojee Purbhoo, on the west by the Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on the north by the house of the late Munsaiee Ballajee Purbhoo and now of his descendants Balcrishna Vandorjee and others, and on the south by the property secondly described.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, in the sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 1,374½ square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 76 and 285, and which said messuage is assessed under No. 763 and bounded on the east by the oart of the late Vishvanath Vithojee Zaoba, on the west by the Breach Candy Road on the north by the property firstly hereinbefore described, and on the south by the property of the late Ambajee Sawjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Clarke Bunder, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the first purchaser.

Mr. Hajee Joosub Hajee Abdool Kurrim, 767 tons Powell's Duffryn coals, ex s.s. St Albans.
40 " s.s. Albans.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

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1. Handsome strong, second-hand office shigram.
1. Do. English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1. Strong fast-trotting bay arab horse quiet to ride and drive.
1 Glass-fronted miniature brougham by Thorne, in very good order.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 set of English harness.
1 second-hand strong mail-phaeton, in good order.
A pair of small ponies broken to double harness an also in tandom, both been used as polo ponies.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADY.

In pursuance of the decree passed in suit No. 272 of 1884, and dated the 8th day of November, 1886, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 1st August next, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of Koras Freehold land or ground, with a shed thereon situate, lying and being at Kandewady, in Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, formerly Bhoolehwar, and containing by admeasurement 20 square yards, and bounded as follows:- On the north partly by the Vithoba Rukhmai Temple, and the grounds and the wall appertaining the eto and partly by a house belonging to Gopikabai, on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the south by a passage belonging to the estate of the late Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib, and on the west by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at whose office a plan of the property to be offered for sale can be seen.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Army Clothing Department, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 4th August next, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the ARMY Clothing Department, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, a quantity of cloth and serge remnants, and cuttings, 430 great coats and cloaks, helmets, helmet ornaments, empty cases, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22 July 1887.

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ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 21.

CONSOLS were ½ higher in London yesterday at 101⅛, and with a further advance of ⅛d. per oz. in Bar Silver to 44⅛d. Rupee Paper has again improved ⅛, but with these exceptions the usual items in Reuter's London financial message show no change.

In General Produce, a partial advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta-Linseed represents the only fluctuation.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed firm with unchanged prices on the Spot, but Americans to arrive were 1-32d. dearer in July-August, and 1-64d in September-October delivery. The sales were 12,000 bales including 800 Surats, showing a full average rate of buying, and if spinners continue long to operate on this scale it will be evident that the short time discussion is rapidly settling itself. From New York Ready Mid-Uplands yesterday were quoted unaltered, Futures two points lower.

We have still a perfectly stagnant market here in Export business, and the Mills being fairly well supplied are not keen buyers. About 400 bales Julgaum are said to have found buyers at Rs. 182½, 250 bales Pachora, at Rs. 175½; 150 bales Mowa, at Rs. 187 to Rs. 195; and 200 bales Dhollera, at Rs. 199½ per candy.

WHEAT does not change in position. For small ready parcels to complete shipments, full prices are being paid occasionally, but there is practically no demand to speak of, and some of the exporting firms are still in the market as sellers. In this way we hear of some Soft White Pessy having been sold to dealers at Rs. 4-6 for 91 per cent., and Rs. 4-5 for 85 per cent. quality. Hard Red is still bringing extravagant prices as compared with other kinds.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

Cotton	1,039	bales.
Wheat	15,603	owts.
Linseed	1,347	"
Rapeseed	nil.	
Gingelly	1,501	"
Poppy Seed	1,397	"

FREIGHTS present no new feature. For Liverpool 18s. 9d. is now the quotation, but engagements are quite insignificant.

EXCHANGE.—Yesterday's biddings for Council Drafts in London has resulted very favorably for Government, 30 lakhs having been taken up in Bills at 1s. 4 31-32d., and 6 lakhs in Wire Transfers at 1s. 5 1-32d., an advance in both instances of ⅛d. per rupee on the previous week's biddings. This naturally has further strengthened the market, and we quote an advance of 1-32d. in Ready Paper. The improvement for future delivery has not been so marked, but the Banks are willing to draw for more distant dates than formerly. Bank Telegraphic being at 1s. 4 15-16d. for January, 1s. 4 29-32d. for February, and 1s. 4¾d. for March. From Calcutta we hear that 1-32d. higher than these figures is obtainable, that market being the source of the apparent strength at the moment. For Ready Bill we quote:—

Bank Bills on demand..	1s. 5d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight .	1s. 5 1-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 5 5-12d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	1·81	"

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint, on 13th July, 1887,	19,13,169
Silver received during the week	7,41,794
	26,54,963
Now coin paid during the week	1,51,205
	25,03,758
Silver belonging to private individuals	7,32,473
	32,36,231
Last week.....	26,36,323

MONEY.—The directors of the Bank of Bombay have to-day reduced their minimum rate of discount from 5 to 4 per cent. and a similar movement is reported by the Bank of Bengal, in Calcutta; the Cash Balances of that institution having advanced nearly 35 lakhs in the week.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at Rs. 97⅞ for Fours, but Fours-and-a-half are quieter rather at Rs. 102.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mills are all firm, and Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 dearer on the strength of the China advices. Other shares while steady are no dearer.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANK..		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	772½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	850xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	660
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	105
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	93,000	100	all	17½ do.	452
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	122
		250			

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	950	8	1,000	Rs. 100	1,700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	-	-	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	-	£100	-	-	£171

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	-4	1,170
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. -	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	830
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	735
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Brazil's Cawnpore F. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	120
Bombay Cotton Press	101	135	125	Rs. 14	120
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,250	1,250	Rs. 600	580
Dholiera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,475
Fort Press Co.	150	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	1,425
French Press Co.	200	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sassoon Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 45	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	365
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	245
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	-	95
Mofussil Co.	2,135	400	400	Rs. 55	442½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,200	500	500	Rs. 60	560
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	-	115
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 8	330
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	900	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 7	510
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	200	50	500	2	500
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.	103 / 120
Badhan, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	144xd
Bapty Co., Ld.	925	200	165	nil.	65
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	Rs. 20	-
Do. New issue	600		87	10 3-8p.c.	12
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		600	100	3-8p.	100xd
Bombay Flour Mills Co.	800	800	800	11 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	320
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	112
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,600	7 p.c.	2,200
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	275	Rs. 5	740
Bombay Municipal Bonds	-	-	-	92	10⅛
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	-	14 Nl.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	-	600
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	78
Joyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	-	-
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 15	-
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	Rs. 4	11¼
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	800	256	250	-	225
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 28	355
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	30xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	87	Rs.	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	5 p. c.	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	45
Port Canning Co.	8,000	000	1,000	Rs. 18	317½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	-	90
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	-	8
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	400	Rs. 100	1150
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,800	100	100	Rs. 15	180
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	nil.	50
M. M. Mody & Co	000	00	200	11 p.c.	105

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GRAY—GIBSON—July 21, at All Saints, Malabar Hill, by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis Cecil, son of the late Rev. John Dubin Gray, late Vicar of Abbotsley, Hunts, to Aimee Rita, daughter of the late Edward Gibson, of Springvale, Isle of Wight.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

HOCKIN—July 15, at Vayitri, Wynaad, the wife of J Williams Hockin, Esq, of a daughter.
McCREADY—July 17, at Tanjore, the wife of Mr D A McCready, Jail Department, of a son.

DEATHS.

CHRISTIAN—July 14, at Makwa Factory, en route to Motihary, Harold Diarmid, the infant son of John and Agnes Christian, aged 4 months and 14 days.
JAGANNADHAM—July 20, at Madras, P William Gordon Jagannadham, second son of the Rev P Jagannadham, London Mission, Vizagapatam.
TRAILL—July 21, at Madras, killed instantaneously at the Paper-chase, Edward Traill, Agent of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Madras. (By telegram.)

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1887.

THE fate of Henry Stanley will awaken general regret. The indomitable energy of the man, and the success which his undaunted heart and resourceful spirit always secured him, made the name of that gallant explorer known in every quarter of the world, as well as in that Dark Continent on which he threw so much light, and in which he now finds his grave. It is the case of the pitcher that goes too often to the well. The adventure in which he has perished would have been foolhardy for any man not spoiled by deceitful fortune; for him it has meant death. His Maxim gun, which could fire six hundred balls a minute, and load itself with the force of its own recoil, did not avail to save him from the bullet that destiny had cast for him. There is something tragic in the fatal air of Africa; history sees little in its records but Carthage destroyed, and Marius musing on the ruins; forty centuries looking down on Napoleon, awaiting the hour that is to see him landing on St. Helena; Livingstone sought and found in the wilds where he must die; Gordon, the unburied hero; Lord Wolseley, having in his memory Coomassee, Tel-el-Kebir, and also Khartoum, which he did not see; to these legends will be added that of Stanley, descending to the shades while searching for Emin Bey.

THE sittings of the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission were enlivened on Tuesday last by the unfolding, in the presence of Mr. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, of the very real grievances of which the graded professors in the department have a right to complain. Dr. Peterson put the case of the professors in question very clearly, instancing his own case as an example. The accuracy of his telling statement was not called in question by the Director, and the facts may therefore be considered as indisputable. They are briefly these; at the express invitation of the then Director of Public Instruction, Dr. Peterson agreed to come out to India to join the Bombay Department in the fourth grade. He was informed that the service was a close one; that promotion to the third grade was a matter of course when a vacancy occurred, and that all the other officers being in the third and fourth grades, and none in the other grades, he would be eligible for the higher appointments. The prospect was held out to him that he would in due course be one of the five officers to whom pay would be granted, on promotion, on the scale fixed for officers in the second and first grades. So far well. But after fifteen years' service he finds, from a Resolution of Government, issued in September last, that promotion depends upon his becoming an inspector and taking his chance as against other inspectors who have been employed in that capacity for years past. Two of his juniors in the grade have passed over his head because they acted as inspectors, and he complains, not unnaturally, that he has been deprived of the promotion promised to him as the result of his position on the graded list. He does not desire to be an inspector, and even if he gave up his professorial chair now, he could not as an inspector overtake the men who have distanced him. He complains that injustice is done to him, and to other professors in the same case, because officers admitted to the graded list below him are promoted for services outside that list when employed on administrative work. An officer of only a year's standing on the list was promoted last year to act in the second grade, while Dr. Peterson in his fifteenth year is still in the third grade. Mr. Chatfield's plea in mitigation of the judgment which might be expected on this state of things, is one known to lawyers as confession and avoidance. He admits, tacitly, that Dr. Peterson has good ground for complaint, but he does not acknowledge that he has a claim for redress. And for this reason, that if redress were given to him, it would be at the cost of inflicting an equal or a greater hardship on other men in the department. The explanation of this paradox illustrates the ways of Governments in regard to the organization of departments. The grievance complained of by the professors is that they were induced to enter a close service in which promotion would go by the priority on the list, when the services of the officers gave satisfaction. But the very institution of this graded system, with promotion reserved for those whose names were placed on it, was in itself a heavy blow and great discouragement to a number of men who had joined the Department on the faith of covenants signed by the Secretary of State, that they were to have promotion in accordance with the length and value of their services. The establishment some years after they had been lured to India by those covenants, of a close grade, giving new men a vested right in all appointments was regarded by them as a gross breach of faith. To enter the fourth or lowest grade, some of them would have to accept the initial Rs. 500 a month when they had years before worked up to Rs. 800 a month. Naturally they demurred to be put back in the race; they would not only lose income, by taking that retro-grade step, but they would still be below the new men who had come out to India ready graded. In the result some of the ungraded men were left for ten or twelve years without any promotion. For them the discovery that administrative work would count for promotion over the heads of the graded professors was a special dispensation of Providence of which they gladly availed themselves. Mr. Chatfield, fortunately, was able to tell the President of the Sub-Committee, Sir Charles Turner, that the officer, who leaped into a higher grade over Dr. Peterson's head last year after being one or two years in the graded list, had been twenty years in the Education Department. He and others in the same category had, the Director of Public Instruction declared, pressed their claims upon Government and had their claims allowed. It was necessary, he said, to hold the balance between conflicting claims. This is Portia's principle put into official language; to do a great right to Mr. A., the Department very naturally does a probably smaller amount of wrong to Mr. B; therefore the balance is held evenly between A and B. Sir Charles Turner was not more satisfied with this theory of compensation than we are inclined to be. He said that it was very difficult to see any principle or rule on which the conflicting claims were adjusted; and why was "Mr. A." promoted over Dr. Peterson's head? The root of the evil—for Sir Charles Turner regarded the injustice as an evil, though the Director of Public Instruction seemed to regard it as quite a matter of course—the root of the evil is in the introduction of a graded system for a service for which it is quite unsuitable. That hits the nail on the head. What was the use of establishing suddenly, and as an afterthought, a graded system which should work evil in the first instance to those who were not graded, and afterwards to those who were? Such a conception of the fitness of things is in curious contrast with the organization of the Medical Department in England, which results in paying surgeons £250,000 a year for active service, and £200,000 a year to surgeons who, having come to forty years—the prime of life—are pensioned off to live at their ease. When the grades were improvised, and graded professors were sent out ready made, the earlier officers of the department might have been pensioned off on full salaries, so as to avoid afflicting either the graded or the non-graded with a grievance which would lie at the door of the Government. That is the way they do things in England when what are called the Spending Departments are in question. And nobody complains except an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, who desires to crumple the rose leaves of Mr. Goschen's couch in Downing Street.

THE Bombay Presidency Association have had no opportunity as yet of letting us know what they think of the eminently satisfactory answer which the Government of India have been able to give to their protest against the reduction of Educational expenditure in this Presidency. But the Government of Bombay must be pleased with a communication which informs them that they are so many lakhs better off in the Educational Department than they thought they were. Three months ago the Presidency Association, moved by the belief that the local Government were being crippled in their educational policy by the inadequate allowances which the Supreme Government had made to them in the new quinquennial contracts, thought it not amiss to put in a remonstrance. They did not address themselves to the Government of Bombay, as it is now hinted to them that they should have done. They thought, as the rest of us had been led to think, that the Government of Bombay were the victims of parsimony's shears, and that they were so innocent of these threatened clippings that they would not touch these shears, not even with the tips of their fingers. The Bombay Government, indeed, had planned the transfer of the Ahmedabad College and of the Deccan College to the management of local committees, all for economy's sake, but we had all given them the credit of not having put their hearts in the work, of having taken it up unwillingly and in submission to the directions of the Supreme Government. Hence, though no one approved of the measure as such, some of us—we ourselves amongst the number—stood between the Government of Bombay and their censors, and stayed the wrath of the latter by demonstrating that in this matter the local Government were making the best of a bad job that had been imposed upon them by the Government of India. It was the strength of this plea for stay of execution against the Government of Bombay that turned aside the arrows of criticism from Mahableshwar to Simla. The Government had to cut their coat according to their cloth, and the attack was therefore directed upon those who had curtailed the cloth, or who contemplated curtailing it, or who at all events were understood to refuse an increase large enough to keep pace with the normal increase of our educational necessities. We heard, indeed, and we believed it then as we believe it now, that the reductions which were projected in the Educational budget of this Presidency amounted to not less than two lakhs. And now comes the surprise—a pleasant surprise, as though scales had fallen from the eyes of all of us, journalists, Presidency Association, and the rest of the busybodies, not excluding Government themselves. We are not being starved, as we thought we were, but all this time we are being led in pleuteous pastures. We are allowed over fifteen lakhs in the educational grants under the new contract, in the place of ten and a half lakhs in 1882. Colleges and schools are entered for the same grant as in the estimates of 1886-7—a not too ingenuous statement, seeing that the reduction expected from the transfer of the Deccan College was expected to be only gradual, and to be scarcely appreciable in the first year or two. So then, we have all lain under a misunderstanding. We are only anxious to know if the "all" includes the local Government, who are certainly responsible for the prevalent belief that their educational enterprise was about to be restricted by the financial necessities of the Government of India. It is perhaps not necessary to recal the fact that even the Supreme Government may be out in its reckonings—to the tune of a trifling sixteen millions as Lord Lytton's Government has shown us, and really since the Secretary of State through Sir John Gorst confessed the other day that he had the haziest idea as to what the Public Service Commission had been inquiring into we have doubted whether the higher we go in the administrative hierarchy the further we get from the range of misconception. But we will assume that we have been all wrong, that we have been, in the words of the reply to the memorial, labouring "under a complete misunderstanding." With this assumption, however, we must couple the inquiry whether the Government of India have not themselves contributed to the misunderstanding by the secrecy in which they have veiled the whole of the negotiations in regard to the provincial contracts! They gave us in January a justification of the policy they had followed thereanent, but it was a justification prompted by the protests of the provincial judgments, which protests have all along been kept in the Simla pigeon-holes. We should not have been astonished at the misunderstanding if the unofficial world alone had been victims to it. The wonder is that the local Government should have mistaken the wealth revealed in the declaration which we published yesterday for poverty. When did they first learn that they were so well off?

THERE is something very pathetic in the attitude of poor relations which the present Ministry so willingly assume in their negotiations with the Unionist Liberals. It being found necessary to make certain modifications in the Land Bill sent down to the Commons from the Upper House, Lord Salisbury calls his party together and informs his followers that, in order "to meet the views and retain the support of the Unionists," the Government will amend the Bill and make concessions. To retain the support of the Unionists, his Lordship is not ashamed to make concessions, which, presumably, he does not think in themselves advisable. He had already in the House of Lords consented to omit from the Bill a provision which gave to the Courts the right to reduce rents that were proved to be excessive by the bankruptcy of the tenants. If he were an Irish landlord, his Lordship said, he would wish to have the Court fix the amount of rent which the land would bear, but as the Irish landlords in the Upper House thought otherwise, he agreed to expunge the clause. Now, to get the votes of the Unionists, he throws over this concession to the Irish landlords, and agrees that the Courts should, without waiting for the bankruptcy of the tenants, bring the rents within payable bounds. This concession made last autumn would have averted the plan

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMIN BEY EXPEDITION.

LONDON, JULY 21.

Latest advices received respecting the progress of the Emin Bey Relief Expedition state that Mr. Stanley left Arawimi for Wedelar on 2nd June.

REPORTED DEATH OF MR. STANLEY.

LATER.

A report has reached a missionary at Matudi that Mr. Stanley has been shot dead while engaged in fighting with the natives.

SETTLEMENT OF THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The *Daily News* states that the Afghan Boundary Question has been settled. That Russia is to get the territory lying between the Kush and the Murghab. She also accepts the frontier line on the Oxus as laid down by the English Commissioners, and renounces her claim to the districts awarded in 1873.

LATER.

The settlement of the Afghan Boundary Question is fully confirmed.

Khojah Saleh remains Afghan territory.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

GASTEIN, JULY 20.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany has arrived here.

THE ELECTION OF PRINCE FERDINAND.

LONDON, JULY 21.

In the House of Common last night, Sir James Fergusson, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to an inquiry, said that the question of assent to the election of Prince Ferdinand as Ruler of Bulgaria would not be presented to the Treaty Powers until the sanction of the Porte to the election had been given.

THE GRAND VIZIER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 21.

The resignation of Kiamil Pasha has not bee n accepted by the Sultan.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

THE KOHLAPORE CUP.

LONDON, JULY 21.

England has won the competition for the Kolhapore Cup with a total score of 710 points.

India was last with 640 points.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

Colonel Mallock, Deputy Director General of Telegraphs, goes to England shortly on six months, leave. Mr. W. R. Brooke will probably act for Colonel Mallock.

THE MEHRPORE FISHING CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

The Commissioner of the Presidency Division submitted a report in the Mehrpore Fishing case, in which Mr. Luson, a Sub-Divisional Officer, convicted a number of persons of being members of an unlawful assembly and for theft, for fishing in the Bhil, said to be private property. He sentenced a number to be flogged and imprisoned others.

The High Court, on appeal, reversed the sentence, and censured Mr. Luson.

The Commissioner in his report considers Mr. Luson to have committed an error of judgment, which was to be regretted, but states that he is an officer of decided ability, and the sentence which he passed was due to his belief that the circumstances required a deterrent punishment.

The Lieutenant-Governor, in acknowledging the Commissioner's report, expresses the belief that Mr. Luson acted in perfect good faith, and that he was bound to protect the private rights from what he considered a criminal invasion by deterrent punishment, but his Honour was compelled to observe that he showed a want of appreciation of the proper way of dealing with such a case. He should have considered how far the plea of custom, raised by the defendants, availed the accused, and in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, neither imprisonment nor whipping was called for, as a small fine would have sufficiently marked the illegality of the act. The Lieutenant-Governor feels the necessity of bearing in mind the position of a young officer who may at any time be called upon to deal with unlawful assemblies and other critical matters in which presence of mind and willingness to assume responsibility are absolutely necessary. On the other hand, it is impossible to overlook the insensibility to the customs and habits of the people, and the excessive deference to claims made under cover of right of property. Sir Steuart Bayley has no doubt Mr. Luson feels acutely the censure which has been publicly recorded by the Chief Justice; but further, as it is necessary when, from errors of judgement brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor, some punishment should be meted out as a substantial mark of his displeasure, his Honour has determined to move Mr. Luson from the subdivision, and to send him to a Sudder station. The Lieutenant-Governor further directs that he be deprived of his summary powers, and of powers under the Whipping Act, for six months.

THE BURDWAN ADOPTION CASE.

The Lieutenant-Governor has gone to Burdwan to inquire into the adoption case, and will be the guest of the Maharani at Rajbari.

LATER.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, after interviewing the Dowager Maharani and the young Maharani of Burdwan, confirmed the Board's recommendation, adopting the son of Dewan Ram Behary Kapoor to the Burdwan *Raj*.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO MR. TRAILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 21.

A shocking accident occurred this morning at 6-30, resulting in the death of Mr. Traill, acting Agent to the Chartered Mercantile Bank. Ten riders started from the Kodumbankum toll bar, near Madras, for a paper-chase; Mr. Campbell going ahead. Mr. Traill's horse, Blondin, seemed very fresh and gave some trouble, but presently went all right. Eventually the line was taken through some trees in Mr. Grose's premises. Mr. Traill, who was leading, leant over to the side of his horse trying to pull it round sharp, when he came into very violent contact with a casuarina tree, and was thrown to the ground. He was carried to Mr. Grose's house in an unconscious state, and attended by Dr. Ross, who was riding with them. Mr. Traill never regained consciousness, and died in a few minutes. The funeral takes place this evening. It is believed that Blondin, a well-known puller, was rather out of hand at the time of the accident. Mr. Traill was 33 years of age, a good rider, and a great favourite among sporting men here.

THE GHILZAI REVOLT.

THE MASSACRE OF A REGIMENT DENIED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 21.

The story of the complete destruction of the mutineers from Herat in Tirin seems quite unfounded. News from Kandahar, dated the 15th says these men are in Mizan, to the west of the Khelat-i-Ghilzai, siding with the fugitives and joining them in looting the Durani villages. The troops sent from Kandahar have failed to check them in any way.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Subscriptions from India to the Imperial Institute now exceed six lakhs.

HONOURS TO THE NATIVE CAVALRY OFFICERS IN ENGLAND.

Captain Muir, who accompanied the Native Cavalry Officers to England for the Jubilee, has been made a C.I.E., and the Officers themselves get the Order of British India.

PROPOSAL TO MAKE THE ENGLISH YARD LEGAL IN INDIA.

Proposals have been submitted to Government with the view of making the English yard the legal measure of length in India, in order to stop the false marking of piece-goods.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The extension of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway from Godhra to Rutlam is expected to be undertaken during the next working season. It is estimated to cost 158 lakhs, or £1,180,000.

DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON MR. BEAMES' CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

In a letter from the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, the decision in Mr. Beames' case is given. The explanation given by Mr. Beames, Member of the Board of Revenue, regarding certain debts incurred while Collector of Chumparun in 1867, and Collector of Cuttack in 1876, is that Mr. Beames borrowed money from persons not resident within his jurisdiction. The debts have since been liquidated. The Lieutenant-Governor expresses an opinion that as the loans were incurred in an open way, and as an ordinary matter of business, they called for no notice from the Government.

The Government of India, whilst they consider it a matter of regret that a member of the Covenanted Civil Service should have incurred debts to natives even under circumstances not prohibited by rule, the Governor-General in Council has agreed with his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that no further action is called for. In a letter, dated 22nd June, it was brought to the notice of the Government of India that in two other cases Mr. Beames had infringed the provisions of section 6, Regulation 7, which imposes upon a member of the Covenanted Civil Service the obligation of disclosing to the Governor-General the fact of his indebtedness to any person residing within the district to the charge of which he may be appointed a subsequent contraction of debt. It appears that Mr. Beames, while officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division, borrowed money from a native gentleman resident at Hooghly. After the loan was contracted he was appointed to officiate as Collector of the Hooghly District, and failed to comply with the requirements of the regulation. In the second case, Mr. Beames borrowed from a native firm in Calcutta, who appear to possess property in Dacca, a district in the division to the charge of which he was appointed. It does not appear that Mr. Beames knew the Company possessed property in Dacca at the time of his appointment, but he became aware of the fact shortly before the expiry of his appointment, and in this case also he omitted to inform the Government of his indebtedness. The Lieutenant-Governor, while stating that Mr. Beames violated the spirit and letter of the Regulation, expresses the opinion that there is not a shadow of suspicion as to his official honesty, and that no suggestion has ever been made that his official action was in any way influenced by his pecuniary obligations. Sir Steuart Bayley recognises the necessity of visiting with punishment the breach of th Regulation, upon the observance of which it i essential for the Government to insist on. At the same time, his Honour brings to notice the fact that Mr. Beames has always borne the highest character for zeal, straight-forwardness and efficiency, and adds, that difficulties led to his contracting these loans, and that they have not been the result of personal extravagance. In the circumstances above described, the Governor-General in Council has come the conclusion that the breach of the rule which Mr. Beames has been guilty of, is not so aggravted as to call for the extreme penalty authorised by the Regulation. It is further willingly admitted that Mr. Beames' personal character and services, to which Sir Steuart Bayley bears public emphatic tribute, should be considered in mitigation of the consequences of his transgression; on the other hand, his Excellency is unable to regard in other than more serious light the disobedience to the regulations imposed by Government on the servants of the State with regard to borrowing, and it is essential to the maintenance of discipline and the high character which should obtain among Covenanted Civilians, that they should be free from any imputation or reproach in such matters. The Governor-General in Council therefore requests his Honour will convey to Mr. Beames a formal expression of censure from the Government of India. His Excellency has further come with great regret to the conclusion that the period of Mr. Beames' present officiating appointment on the Board of Revenue must be at once terminated, and that he should be transferred to a suitable appointment within the jurisdiction of which no native creditor of his resides, or has an estate or commercial establishment. Should his Honour think it desirable, his Excellency has no objection to this letter being made public. It is officially notified from the Bengal office that Mr. Beames, on giving over charge of his present officiating appointment in the Board of Revenue, be appointed Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division, Mr. Alexander from Bhaugulpore being transferred to the Burdwan Division.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JULY 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69
4½ per cent. "	72
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	44⅛

FATAL ACCIDENT TO MR. E. TRAILL.

General regret will be felt in Bombay at the news which came from Madras yesterday that Mr. Edward Traill, Agent of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, had met with his death in the hunting field. The telegram which reached his friends here was in these words "Traill killed instantaneously, paper-chase, skull fractured by tree." From this it will be inferred that his horse must have swerved from the path, and that the rider's head came in violent collision with an overhanging branch. There is little need to say in Bombay that he was a splendid horseman, cool and plucky, and capable of riding almost anything, and that he is not likely to have been thrown. Mr. Traill, who vacated the post of Accountant at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of Bombay about three months ago, on promotion to the agency at Madras, was a gentleman of good business capacity, which had been proved both here and in Calcutta, and he left this City with bright prospects. He was reserved in manner, but he had only to be known for his sterling qualities to be appreciated, as they were by a numerous circle of friends. His death will be especially regretted by his former comrades in the Bombay Light Horse, who had reason to be proud of his pluck and fine horsemanship.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

We regret to see from the statement prepared by Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, that the mortality from cholera in Bombay is showing a tendency to increase. During the week ending the 19th inst., ten deaths have been reported against six in the previous week. Unfortunately, the mortality has not been confined to Hindoo low-castes and outcastes, one fatal case having occurred among the Parsees. The mortality has also occurred at places near the heart of the City. One case is reported to have occurred on the Esplanade, another at Mandvi, two at Dhobi Talao, a fifth at Girgaum, two at Mahalukshmi, two at Tardeo and one at Siwri. In the corresponding week of last year no fatal cholera cases occurred. The general death-rate, however, indicates that the health of the City is much better than it was in the previous week or in the corresponding week of last year.

The disease is also prevailing very largely in the districts, the mortality in some places being of an alarming character. The improvement which was noted in the Satara district has not been maintained, the number of attacks having increased from 1,045 in the week ending the 12th instant, to 1,189 in the week ending the 19th instant, and the deaths from 445 to 514. We have it on the authority of official reports, however, that the disease is gradually abating in the district generally, excepting in Koregaon, Khanapore, and Khatao, where it has increased. Cholera is rapidly disappearing from the Khandeish district, and now it occurs in seven talukas only. The number of attacks has further decreased from 433 to 284, of which only 95 had a fatal ending. In Ahmednugger, on the other hand, the epidemic is continuing to increase, 572 attacks and 232 deaths being reported this week against 545 attacks and 224 deaths last week. In the Nasik district, cholera occurs in Nassik, Yeola, Nandgaon and Malegaon, where 72 attacks and 45 deaths have occurred; but the public health as regards the other talukas is good. In the Bijapore district the disease has considerably increased during the past week, the number of cases reported being 306, of which 116 ended fatally. In the Sholapore district 641 cases are reported, 282 of them being fatal. Sixty-seven cases and 31 deaths have occurred in the Indapore, Purandhur, Bhimthadi and Haveli talukas of the Poona district, and 118 cases and 53 deaths in the Chikodi and Athni talukas of the Belgaum district. Fifteen cases have occurred among mendicants in Dakor, in the Kaira district. In the Thana district three fatalities have occurred in the talukas of Shahapore, Nunbad, and Kalyan, and 16 attacks and 7 deaths in Rutnagherry. The disease has not yet been stamped out of the city of Baroda, where 31 attacks and 7 deaths are reported.

THE CORPORATION AND THE DRAFT MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation again went into committee yesterday to consider the Draft Municipal Bill, Captain Selby presiding. One of the provisions of the Bill states that a person shall not be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal election roll as a voter of any ward unless such person (whose several qualifications to entitle him to become a voter are mentioned in the section) was "a graduate of some University in British India or in the United Kingdom." Mr. K. M. Shroff thou ght that the privilege should be given to graduates of the Bombay University only, and not to graduates of the other Universities as mentioned in the Bill. He proposed an amendment to that effect and it was carried by a majority. Mr. Shroff also suggested that, as stated in the Bill, females should not be disqualified for being elected or appointed as a members of the Corporation. He saw no reason why females of intelligence and wealth should be disqualified under the Act. His amendment to that effect, however, did not at all find favour with the committee Mr. Shroff also suggested that among the several persons disqualified for being elected or appointed a member of the Corporation should be the Presidency Magistrates, who had to deal with and decide Municipal cases. In the course of discussion on an amendment proposed by Mr. Shroff to that effect, Mr. Charles, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, observed that it was only the Chief Presidency Magistrate who decided important cases relating to the Municipality, the other magistrates dealing with minor cases taken before them by the Health Department. He said that he would most assuredly be sorry to see a man like Mr Dosabhoy Framjee disqualified to sit on the Corporation, when he had served so honourably and so long. Mr. Shroff disclaimed all personality, and allowed his amendment to be submitted to the meeting, with the result that ten members voted in favour and twelve against it. A few more additions and alterations were made in the several sections of the Act, which were not important in their nature.

The Poona Small Causes Court will be closed from the 21st October to the 10th November.

Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C.S., has been appointed to be an Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, Acting Third Assistant to the Political Agent, Kattiawar, has been granted furlough for six months.

Mr. B. Robertson, Assistant Collector, Surat, has been appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class, and Mr. A. R. Bonus, Assistant Collector, Satara, to be a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, C.S., has been appointed to do duty as Assistant Collector, Poona, and also to be Forest Settlement Officer in the Poona district.

Mr. H. F. Hatch, Assistant Superintendent, Ratnagherry Revenue Survey, has been promoted to the first grade of Assistant Superintendent. During Mr. E. C. Ozanne's absence, Mr. W. P. Symonds, C.S., will act as Director of Agriculture.

Mr. J. M. Filgate, Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 2nd proximo. Mr. E. J. Ebden, C.S., will act as Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps during his absence, and Mr. C. E. Frost will act as Collector of Bijapore for Mr. Ebden.

A Clergy List of the Diocese of Bombay has been issued as a supplement to the *Bombay Diocesan Record* for July.

A recent order of the Bank of Bengal has confirmed some ten of its agents in the appointments in which they were officiating.

The following appointments in the Forest Department are noticed:—Mr. R. S. Fagan to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh; Mr. Showkiram Pribdas to be Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, *vice* Mr. Govind Ramchandra Mahajan, deceased; Mr. W. A. Wallinger to be Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, *vice* Mr. Showkiram Pribdas; and Mr. J. H. Clabby to acte as Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, *vice* Mr. Wallinger. Mr. Neribdas valud Jethmal, not having passed any examination, while Mr. W. G. Clabby has passed the Forest Departmental examination, will revert to his substantive grade of Sub-Assistant Conservator, with effect from the date of Mr. Fagan's return to duty. Mr. R. P. Ryan, Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, has been allowed privilege leave or absence for two months.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 22.

It is pleasant to stroll through the Academy on an empty day—a day that the world has betaken itself elsewhere to see some of the more fleeting sights of the great city. Monday was just such a time; the rooms were almost deserted, except for some of those energetic provincial people who, coming to London for a few days, manage to see everything and go everywhere in a marvellously short time. From one room to another they course with a fleetness that only cross country experience could have given, hailing one another in tones that *entre nous* sound a wee bit aggressive to ears used to the subdued monotone of the *elite*. But they were charming in the robust way they were able to ignore the couches, so we, the effete minority, could sit in comfort and gaze to our hearts' content at the pictures of interest.

Pictures of interest, I must remark, are not in the ascendancy. Habitués of the Academy who visit it for love, and critics who visit it for money, cannot shut their eyes to the fact that, well covered as the walls are with excellent work, it is work of an uninteresting, unimaginative nature; once seen its charm is gone, there is nothing to enchain us, no trace of careful love in the detail, such as the old masters lent to their work, to make it grow upon us the more we look.

The nineteenth century school of English art is the prosaic. Picture and portrait alike lack composition and inventive power. Except the few great minds who always rise above the dead level of the commonplace, and in their simplest studies even try to get as near as possible to the beautiful, the painters of the present have no creative power, or they neglect to use or cultivate it, and content themselves with taking life as they find it, on the bleach green, in the fowl yard, or in the interior of the piggery. Good painting is thrown away on such subjects as "The Writing on the Wall," by W. Weekes. There is no doubt a sense of humour shown in setting a pig to read an advertisement of the best bacon at 8½d. per lb., but it is only suitable for a comic journal. However good the technique of these little *genre* peices, there is always a risk of their being uninteresting to the general public, which has really a refined taste in pictures; and even if they be amusing at the present moment, they will undoubtedly have no future. Be it portrait or fancy picture, our artists nowadays choose to paint exactly what they see, no more and no less, whether it be the likeness of Lord Hartington in a very long overcoat trimmed with astrachan, or the undraped nymph on the rock who has turned blue from long sitting on a winter's day. To make a picture which, apart from sentiment or sympathy with the artist, will live, requires even more than truth and accuracy, more even than going to Mother Nature, as artistic cant calls such studies as the modern French school delights in, those sympathetic reproductions of the tints of raw meat. It requires a vivid imagination, refined taste and an educated mind, and either these are wanting in the generation of young painters now rising, or they are ignored as being out of fashion. My impression is that they are totally wanting. Education of a solid kind has been superseded by what is termed "culture," and "culture" is a very comprehensive word, meaning, in reality, a very surface tilling of the intellectual soil, and a lot of wordy top-dressing expended to raise a crop of ideas with the smallest outlay of individual exertion.

Culture naturally does not go very far towards producing remarkable pictures. It helps the artist to fit a quotation to a girl's head, to choose her drapery or her sandal in a volume of classic references, but it does not encourage originality; it only aids the host of Tadema's imitators to be more Tademesque in their subjects, or develops disciples in the school of Burne Jones. In these days, when everything is done by electricity, people expect to acquire knowledge at the same ratio; but, alas! there is no machinery to elevate us to the platform of the world's artists. We must have a love of study, a rare talent, or a still rarer genius. It is qualities like these that have made Sir Fredrick Leighton president of the Royal Academy, and that have made Alma Tadema's pictures the successes that they are. However hard it is on our rising artists, I cannot but say that if they do not take more care in the choice of fancy subjects and in the arrangements of their portraits, I pity the generations to whom their pictures will descend as heirlooms. We might have the proud boast of possessing ill-painted ancestors can feel for posterity. The fruitful mind of the last centuries drew our grandparents as nymphs and naiads, or left us portraits of the limp maiden and rose style, with attenuated hands, a bounding spaniel and a stormy sky. Our own barren and prosaic school is content to take a woman as she is without rose or spaniel, sitting stiffly in an apparently empty room against a smutty sheet—see Mrs. Pickersgill Cunliffe, by William Carter and several ladies by J. J. Shannon, very clever paintings but by no means beautiful. The portrait of Lord Hartington by Millais, to which I alluded before, is another specimen of this realistic style. Every one thinks it is a good likeness, but I venture to prophesy that the Hartingtons of the future will think that there is too little ancestor and too much overcoat.

Frank Holl exhibits eight portraits, all of which have strikingly clever work in the faces; the hands are mostly good, except Lord Richard Grosvenor's left, about which there is something awkward, the arm being too long—the accessories are nowhere. In striving to avoid the foolishly made-up back grounds that were the fashion, there is a rush in the opposite extreme, and gentlemen apparently sit now for their portraits enveloped in a chocolate-coloured fog. This a false effort for the sake of effect. The interior of our dwellings or studios is not so foggy as to obscure the surrounding objects; if it were filled with such dense atmosphere, the robust man of the present would be invisible, or would not sit in it any more than the delicate lady of the past would stand calmly with her back to a thunder-clouded sky. One is as true as the other.

Another portrait which is remarkable is Mdlle. Anna Belinska, by Emmeline Deane. This is a picture of which *Punch* has given a reproduction. *Punch* did not overdo her blackness. In spite of her being a very dark-complexioned person, whose shadows are of sooty intensity, the artist has chosen to depict her draped in funereal garments against a discoloured wall down which streams a smutty rain. Unless she is intended as an advertisement for Judson's permanent dyes or Stephen's world-renowned inks, it is incomprehensible why any one should have had so little taste as to paint her without giving her the advantage of a little colour as a relief. Mrs. Luke Fildes, with her splendid hair to set off her delicate bloom, can well afford to dispense with colouring in her adjuncts. So ca n Mrs. W. L. Agnew, also painted by Luke Fildes, R.A. elect.

A small thing well thought out and painted is the "Return of the Prodigal" in the year of the great Plague, 1665. It is by Miss G. Clery. A tearful girl, whose gay dress contrasts with the look of misery and desolation left by the awful visitation, is knocking at a door on which is printed a prayer for the plague-stricken inmates. "The Magic Flute," Marianne Stokes, is not the ordinary rendering of the idea. A small common-faced little boy with a sack on his shoulders is sitting in an outhouse playing the flute to a lot of pig-faced Swedish turnips, which having been provided with wooden legs, he expects to see dance. The painting is very broad style; the colour and tone good.

The want of picturesque detail in the surroundings of portraits is not so remarkable at the Grosvenor as at the Academy and English Art Club. W. B. Richmond exhibits a beautiful picture of Mrs David Little, and E. Burne Jones a portrait of a lovely girl with her hair reflected in an old circular mirror. Mrs. Arthur Murch's painting of Lady Windsor is decorative in arrangement but not so good otherwise. Some of the ideal pictures are very striking. "Pelagia and Philammon," from Kingsley's "Hypatia," by A. Hacker, is a fine specimen of quiet colour. The anatomy of the recumbent figure is a little trying, but I daresay it was a difficult pose for the model. Burne Jones' "Shadow of the Saint" is very nice and quaint, and not too quaint, as a great many of his works are acknowledged to be. On the whole, I conclude from the work at the Grosvenor Gallery, that whatever qualities it often lacks, it shows an effort to attain the really picturesque and the ideally beautiful that might with advantage be imitated by the matter-of-fact dry-as-dust minds of the majority of our English school.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 20.

The Anjuman-i-Islam of Ahmedabad has just now taken a very important step towards the promotion of Mahomedan education in Gujerat. An English school was opened yesterday in a central part of the town for the Mussalmans of Gujerat. To celebrate this event a public meeting was held in the new school-house. There were present, along with a large number of Mahomedan gentlemen, a few European officers of the station and some of the leading Hindu citizens. Mr. Reid, the Collector of Ahmedabad, took the chair as president of the Anjuman.

The secretary stated that the Anjuman had two boys, and one girls' school in the city, in which secular and religious education was given, and that school-fees were paid for some poor Mahomedan boys in Borsad and Broach. But the great want was an English school for the Mussalman community. It was quite true that the Government, Missionary, and private English schools of the city were open to all, but unfortunately the Mahomedans took little advantage of them. Having received during this year a further gift of Rs. 1,000 from H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, the Anjuman thought of utilizing the sum in opening a lower grade Anglo-Urdu School as an experiment for a year. It would be conducted under the guidance of the Educational Department. A boarding-house was established in connection with the school.

Sayad Bawa Mian, the vice-president of the Anjuman, requested the chairman to declare the school open.

The chairman expressed great pleasure in doing so, and said that the Mahomedan community of Ahmedabad were much indebted to Sayad Bawa Mian and the honorary secretary for their disinterested labours in improving their status, and he hoped that with the aid of the Educational Department the school would prosper and accomplish its object.

Speeches were then made by Messrs, Samshuddin Sayad Mian, B.A., Gulamalli, the Naib Kazi of Ahmedabad, and R. S. Motiram Rajaram, the Deputy Educational Inspector.

The Naib Kazi regretted the departure from Ahmedabad of Mr. Fernandez, one of the vice-presidents of the Anjuman, and thanked Mr. Reid for the very valuable assistance rendered by him to the Anjuman.

The chairman, after a suitable reply, dissolved the meeting.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following fact may interest your correspondent "James."

My landlord informed me the house I am living in cost him thirty thousand rupees to build (as he wishes to sell the house, it is very likely less than this amount), the monthly rental is Rs. 403; from which deduct ground-rent and taxes—Rs. 70. If the house is not sold by the time my lease expires, the rents will be raised.—Yours, &c.,

CAUSEWAY.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to your correspondent "Middle-class" of this date, I was surprise to hear that the house in which he dwells is valued at Rs. 40,000, when the total rent is Rs. 455. The market value of the property must be much greater than his present calculation. When a house-owner wants to sell his property, he values it according to the rent he gets. As for instance, a friend of mine purchased a chawl some years back for Rs. 30,000. At the time he purchased the property, the rent was very low, but owing to the great demand in the locality, it was gradually increased, and now those who are investing in properties are willing to offer more than double.—Yours, &c.,

July 21. JAMES.

ACCOMMODATION IN TRAM-CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Long and loud have been the complaints against the present bye-law of the Bombay Tramway Company allowing five persons in each bench in their cars. The absurdity of this rule is best seen when very fat individuals occupy seats. But it must be said, in all fairness to the Company, that they always do their level best to please all their patrons, as far as is possible without infringing their rules. If the present bye-law be altered so as to allow only four on a bench, then there is the chance of a car taking very little time to become "full." To persons expecting a seat in such a "full" car when approaching from a distance, what circumstances could be more trying or what position more unenviable? While to the favoured few who are already seated what could be more agreeable and pleasant? It will be difficult therefore to point out a middle course to the Tramway Company, except perhaps that of running a greater number of cars than they do at present.—Yours, &c.,

July 21. W. R.

A COMPLICATED QUESTION OF INHERITANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A Hindu employed in the army of the Maharajah Holkar died a few years ago leaving divided brothers and cousins, a widow and a married daughter, behind him. The widow succeeded to his estate. She having lately died, leaving behind her a few divided brothers of her deceased husband and the daughter, the head of the army asked the Shastries of the Indore Durbar to let him know who was the next heir to the deceased widow. The Pandits gave their "Futwa" to the effect that the married daughter was the heir. He then referred the question to the people of the caste to which the deceased belonged, and they held that the daughter had gone into another family by her marriage, the divided brothers were the heirs and not the daughter of the deceased, as such was the custom among their caste. The head of the army referred the question to the Durbar for orders. The Indore Durbar then submitted the question for the decision of the Shastries of the place, whether the custom of the caste or the provisions of the Hindu law is greater authority according to the Hindu law. The Shastries having submitted a "Futwa" that custom is weaker than the Shaster, the Durbar decided that the daughter should succeed to the estate left by the mother.—Yours, &c.,

OMEGA.

The Bank of Bombay reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 4 per cent.

Some nine or ten junior officers of Royal Engineers are to be summoned to Simla to assist in preparing designs of the various defence work which the Government now looks to carrying outs.

It is curious to read that the crops in the Shahbandar taluka of the Karachi district have been injured by crabs and turtles.

Raja Gazapati Rao, of Vizagapatam, and Rao Bahadur Vajeshanker Gourishankar, of Bhownugger, have contributed Rs. 400 and Rs. 100, respectively, to the fund for defraying the cost of the English translation of the Mahabharata.

In his report on the weather in the Panjab for last year, the Meteorological Reporter states that the snowfall on the hills, like the rainfall on the plains, has been very deficient, and at those places where snow has fallen it is fast thawing.

From the 1st of August next, Mr. J. Beames, at present officiating Member of the Board of Revenue will revert to his own appointment as Commissioner of the Burdwan Division. It is understood Mr. E. V. Westmacott will officiate as Magistrate of the 24-Parganas during the absence, on leave of Mr. A. Forbes.

Nothing has been heard in India about Sir Frederick Roberts' peerage, not even, we believe, by the anticipated recipient. The Burma honours, remarks the *Pioneer*, have still to come, and a peerage to the Commander-in-Chief would fitly head the list.

The cargo of the India General Steam Company's flat Amir—she was loaded with 18,000 maunds of jute—has been on fire for the three days at Serajgunge. The fire was eventually got under, the vessel not having been damaged, and about half the cargo was saved.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, during his visit to Patna at the end of August, will hold a grand durbar, at which the Maharajas of Bettia, Durbungah, Dumraon and Hutwa will be present. An address of welcome to Behar will be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor.

NOTES FROM RAWAL PINDI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWAL PINDI, JULY 17.

We are once more enjoying a mild climate, for since I last wrote we have had a plentiful supply of rain, which has much improved the weather. Our station, full as it is in the winter months, is now almost depopulated. Doubtless, the excessive heat experienced during the early part of this month has led to many emigrating to Murree—only a few hours' drive from here. Few in number as we are, vivacity still remains, and seldom a week or fortnight passes that we do not hear of a hop of some kind, thanks to the non-commissioned officers of the 1st Dragoon Guards, who have lacked no energy on their side to enliven the station.

The members of the "Garden Club" gave their third *al fresco* entertainment in the Railway gardens on the 4th of this month, and it is pleasing to note that the gathering on this occasion had considerably swelled in numbers compared with the other two. Dancing was kept up on the lawn, to the strains of the R. H. A. band till the late—or should I say, early?—hour of 4 a.m. The party all round was a great success; indeed, I am fain to say these treats have gained much popularity among all classes. Considering that the "Garden Club" is only in its infancy, and comprises four members in all, we think great credit is due to this body.

While we are enjoying a serene and peaceful quietude, we are suddenly apprised of a most atrocious murder, committed between the Soban and Riwat stations on the N. W. Railway, on the night of the 15th instant. The artful miscreants, after disposing of their victim, deposited his body in a cutting on the Railway track—I suppose with a view of throwing our "guardians" off the scent. The police were not to be baulked in this way. It was discovered the deceased had no ticket, hence he was no passenger, and soon streamed their inquiries in the right direction. The body is supposed to be that of a man residing in the Rawal Pindi district, and on the date of his murder he was making his way to the Rawal Pindi Courts to procure copies of proceedings of a civil suit brought against him by his supposed murderers—four brothers—under the offence of intentionally making a false charge. The brothers, getting scent of his design, waylaid him on on his journey and felled him with their hatchets. It is strongly hoped the police will be able to bring home the case.

Cholera is the cry now. This most dreadful of diseases has found its way into Peshawar; the panic-stricken inhabitants are flying with their household property and families to remoter parts of the country. The seizures up to date are but few, and unless strong measures are taken by the local authorities to cut off the disease in its growth, the malady will soon make its giant strides and strip the population. It is consoling to learn the Railway authorities have adopted some measures to ward off infection. All passengers from Peshawar Cantonment and Peshawar City are now examined by a physician before they are permitted to take train. Rain is much needed at Peshawar.

The rumour is current here that Dhuleep Sing has marched thirty miles into Afghan territory, with 5,000 troops, and that Government has borrowed two lakhs to fight the Russians at once!

THE LIQUOR TRADE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The following communication on the subject of the liquor traffic in the Bombay Presidency appears in the *Christian*, under the signature of "A Retired Civilian," who thinks that liquor drinking is on the increase, and that the Abkari policy of the Government is largely responsible for it:—

I read in your paper of the 17th June that at the Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland, Sir James Ferguson denied the charges against the Indian Government in connection with the licensing system recently brought against it by the Rev. J. Gelzer Gregson and others. The Government of India, he says, "takes precisely the same means as the Government in this country does to regulate the consumption of liquor." This day's post brought me the account, in the *Bombay Gazette*, of an interview between the present Governor of Bombay, Lord Reay, and a deputation of Christian missionaries and several prominent reformers and men of rank and eminence in the native population, both Parsees, Hindus, and Mahomedans, who all joined in deploring the increasing evil of drunkenness among the people, and in expressing their apprehension that this evil might be an unforeseen result of the Excise policy of Government.

From the Governor's statement, in reply to the deputation, which is reported *in extenso*, I cull the following expressions:—"To those who may think that the time has come to introduce the English system, I would put the question whether we have at present in this Presidency a sufficient number of competing capitalists prepared to enter upon the manufacture of spirit on the one side and the sale on the other side. I am afraid that whatever separation might be decreed in theory, in practice either the shops would gain the control over the distilleries, or the distilleries over the shopkeepers; the administration is only bound to put just theories into practice for which it has a sufficient equipment. The farming system is faulty in theory, but you cannot abandon it as long as you have not the elements which are the cornerstone of a different and better fabric." I ask you, Sir, and the readers of your paper, to compare this frank utterance of the present Governor, who has taken the trouble to acquaint himself with the system of excise in his Presidency, with that of the late Governor as quoted in your paper.

The difference between the English and Bombay system is this, that in England there are two separate classes engaged in the sale of spirituous liquors, the distillers and the retail vendors; in Bombay, the distiller of country spirits has also the monopoly of the retail sale of it. To explain this by a case in point. In the year 1884 it was my duty as the officer in charge of a district, over 6,000 square miles in area, and with a population of 750,000 souls, to dispose of the farm or monopoly for both distilling and selling country spirits in it. The *modus operandi* was as follows:—Tenders were called for as to who would engage to sell the largest quantity of spirits within the period of his farm, the contractor binding himself to pay the still-head duty to the State, whether he were able to dispose of the whole quantity which he engaged to sell or not. The tenders were forwarded to the Commissioner of Excise, who accepted the tender of the farmer who promised to sell the most liquor, and to pay the still-head duty on it to the State. This tender very much exceeded that of the year before, and the farmer, who was an enterprising Parsee, soon began to ask for permission to open fresh liquor shops in villages where formerly none had existed. This permission, though not always granted, was accorded in some cases where he succeeded in making out that a demand for liquor existed, which was met before by smuggled illicit spirits.

The evil of such a system of monopoly, wherein the distiller is also the retail vendor of a whole district, is enhanced by allowing such a tender as I have described to be called for by the revenue officers of Government. Naturally, the farmer does his utmost with such a stimulus as the probability that he may have to pay still-head duty for a much larger quantity of spirits than he could sell, to increase the quantity of the liquor sold, both by increasing the number of his shops, and by putting temptations into people's way, to induce them to become the sl

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is a list of the business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, to be held at the Council Hall, Poona, at 3 p.m., to-morrow :—

I.—Bills and Orders of the day :—

1. Bill No. 3 of 1884.—A Bill to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act so far as it relates to Matadars.—Third Reading.

2. Bill No. 7 of 1886.—A Bill to declare and amend the Law relating to Toda Giras Allowances.—Second Reading resumed.

The Honourable Mr. Telang will move the following amendments :—

Section 3.—Omit all words from "to the lineal male heirs" down to the end of the section.

The Honourable Mr. Richey will move the following amendments :—

Section 3.—

(1) In lines 8 and 9, omit the words "the Governor in Council may, if he thinks fit, direct that."

(2) In line 10, after the word "shall" insert "whenever the Governor in Council has already so directed or shall hereafter so direct."

The Honourable Mr. Richey will move the following amendment :—

For Section 6, substitute the following section :—

6. (1) Nothing in this Act applies to a Toda Giras Allowance which has already been alienated,

(a) If the instrument purporting or operating to effect such alienation has before the date on which this Act comes into force been registered under any law for the time being in force relating to the registration of documents ; or

(b) If the said instrument not being compulsorily registrable, and not having been registered under any such law as aforesaid, has been executed before the date on which this Act comes into force and is presented for inspection, together with a copy thereof for record, at any time within six months after the said date, to the Collector of the district in which such allowance is payable ; or

(c) If, when such alienation has not been effected by an instrument, proof thereof is produced within the period and to the Collector aforesaid.

(2) When any instrument is presented to a Collector under clause (b), he shall, before returning the same, endorse thereon, under his signature and official seal, the date of such presentation. When proof of an alienation is produced before a Collector under clause (c), he shall give to the alienee a certificate, under his signature and official seal, that the Toda Giras Allowance so alienated is not subject to the provisions of this Act.

The Hon'ble Mr. Telang will move the following amendments :—

Section 6.—Omit the words "which was," and for the words "10th November 1880" substitute "passing of this Act."

Section 6, clause (c).—For the words "has been" substitute "is duly."

Section 6, clause (b).—For "six months" substitute "one year."

3. Bill No. 4 of 1887.—A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay.—First Reading.

THE HOWARD DEFAMATION CASE.

Yesterday, at the High Court, Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood heard an appeal made by Mr. Steven Howard from a decision of Mr. Hamilton, Presidency Magistrate, dismissing the charge of defamation brought by Mr. Howard against Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, proprietor of the *Poona Observer* newspaper. The charge was dismissed, on Mr. Howard's application, to enable him to apply to the High Court to revise the Magistrate's proceedings in the matter. On the 5th instant, on an affidavit submitted by Mr. Howard, their Lordships called for a report from Mr. Hamilton as to the allegations made in the affidavit. Mr. Hamilton, in his report to the High Court, maintained the ground taken in his order dismissing the case, and remarked that it would appear to be improper that, by raising a charge of defamation, the summary suit should be reheard at length. The case had been postponed from time to time ; and, on the 30th June, Mr. Howard had proposed to make some general observations upon the case, and especially to comment upon the evidence Colonel LaTouche had given on commission, but Mr. Hamilton had interrupted him and informed him that he had read that evidence. Mr. Howard had asked the magistrate to express an opinion that Colonel LaTouche should give his evidence regarding the facts elicited at the trial held by him ; but the Magistrate had declined to express any opinion. He had also declined to note the apology alleged to have been made by the accused when the case first came on before Mr. Ryan, because the accused denied that any apology had been offered, Mr. Howard (the report added) had demurred to his own evidence being taken, but this had been overruled Mr Howard's deposition (the report noticed) was in the nature of a speech ; and he was told not to make a speech, but to confine himself to the facts which he relied upon. The question had then arisen how those facts could be proved ; and Mr. Hamilton had held that they should be proved by certified copies of the evidence ; and in no other way. The case was then dismissed on Mr. Howard's application.

Mr. Howard, in a further affidavit filed in reply to the report, said the report was mainly made up of a narration of facts which, being immaterial, the appellant did not think it necessary to refer to. He, however, replied to such of the Magistrate's remarks as appeared to call for an answer on oath. After several adjournments, the case was postponed till the 10th June, when the appellant was arrested on a warrant which, he stated, was illegally obtained from a Poona Court for the purpose of preventing his attendance and prejudicing the prosecution. The accused's denial of their apology was characteristically mendacious. As a fact, Mr. Ryan, in advising its acceptance, had stated that an apology was always regarded as greatly mitigating the offence of defamation. That the appellant's deposition was not a speech would be borne out on reference to such deposition. Appellant attributed this and other statements " to the working of a mind blinded by prejudice," and said he believed that the bias manifested by Mr. Hamilton in dealing with the case might be traced in some measure to the remarks made by Mr. Crawley-Boevey in dealing with appellants' application for a summons against the *Advocate of India* newspaper. Those remarks, appellant said, were apparently intended to prejudice the prosecution in the present case and to give the cue to Mr. Hamilton. At all events, he urged, that cue appeared to have been taken. The libel complained of was wicked and malicious, and was the fifteenth of a series that had been published against appellant by the accused, who were father and son.

Mr. Justice West, in giving the decision of their Lordships, said : The magistrate's view of the law applicable to such a case as the present is erroneous. He would not, as he supposes, have to re-try the case already disposed of by the Cantonment Magistrate at Poona. What he would have to try upon the information laid before him would be the substantial fulness and the fairness, towards the complainant, of the newspaper report alleged to be defamatory. For that purpose the essential question would be what the witnesses said in the course of the trial, not whether it was true or what effect it produced or ought to have produced. In ordinary cases the magistrate, trying a criminal charge, must take down the evidence, and the record thus made is the only admissible proof of what was said. (I. E. A. s. 91.) But in a summary trial the magistrate need not generally record the evidence (Crim. P. C., Sec. 263,) and when no obligation is laid upon the judge or presiding officer by law to reduce depositions or statements to writing, they may be proved by persons who heard them made (Taylor on Evidence, 870, 871, 880 and 310) in order to establish the fact that they were made (Reg. *vs.* Warton). In Reg. *vs.* Zuzard, 8 C. and P., 595, a chairman of Queen's Sessions was not allowed to depose to what was said before him. This seems to illustrate what we said on the previous occasion of our hearing this application. The magistrate's order of discharge must be set aside ; and he must proceed with the hearing of the complaint.

Mr. Howard : Does your lordship mean that the case will be sent back for trial before Mr. Hamilton ?

Mr. Justice West : Yes, before the same magistrate.

Mr. Howard : Will your lordship please order the case to be heard by some other magistrate than Mr. Hamilton ?

Mr. Justice West : Certainly not.

Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood, sitting at the High Court yesterday, considered an appeal made by Mr. Steven Howard from a decision of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, dismissing an application for a summons against the proprietor and editor of the *Advocate of India* newspaper for publication of a libel against Mr. Howard.

Mr. Justice West said Mr. Howard had no *locus standi* as an appellant according to a ruling of the Calcutta High Court. The Court had, however, power to hear those who presented a petition praying for a revision or correction of a magistrate's order. Mr. Howard, his Lordship remarked, might address the Court on the question of revision or correction of the magistrate's order.

Mr. Howard then commenced to read a speech in which he spoke of the duties of judges and magistrates in general, with special remarks upon the magistrate who dismissed his application in the present matter.

Mr. Justice West remarked that Mr. Howard had better avoid rhetorical comments, which were beside the question at issue. The only essential point for consideration was whether or not the magistrate had committed an error ; and to this Mr. Howard was told to confine himself.

Mr. Howard referred to his affidavit in this case.

Mr. Justice West : I have carefully perused it all.

After some discussion, his Lordship said all that the Appeal Court could do was to send for the proceedings in the matter. The position taken up by Mr. Howard was one which could not be sustained. He had filed a memorandum of appeal ; but according to the decision of the Calcutta High Court, when an order of discharge was made by a Presidency Magistrate, the right of appeal did not exist. The Court, however, in the exercise of certain extraordinary powers under the Criminal Procedure Code, had authority to revise or correct an order of a Presidency Magistrate who had possibly fallen into an error ; and, if necessary, to send for the proceedings in the case. In the present case, their Lordships would send Mr. Howard's affidavit to the magistrate in order that he might lay before the Court any observations he thought proper to make in the matter so far as it related to the facts stated in the affidavit.

THE KHOJA ANCESTRAL PROPERTY SUIT.

At the High Court yesterday, the hearing of the case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine. The examination of witnesses on behalf of the defendant was continued to show that among the Khojas, the custom was to make no distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property ; that the father had the power to will away his property as he pleased ; that a son could not compel his father to provide maintenance for him, or to partition the ancestral property against his will, &c. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardaseir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, the defendant, in further examination by Mr. Starling, produced several letters addressed to him by the plaintiff, in which applications for money or other assistance were made to him *ad misericordiam*. Witness asked plaintiff to come back to his house and to act according to his wishes. A message to that effect was sent to plaintiff through Mr. DeMonte. Plaintiff did not comply ; and he had never been back to witness's house since 1883. Witness had made out a list of property purchased by him out of his own moneys before he received anything from his father's estate. Among Khojas there was no distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property as to the power of the possessor to dispose of it as he liked. Witness never knew of a case in which a Khoja son successfully compelled his father to provide maintenance for him or to divide the property with him. Witness's father had in his lifetime made a large number of wills.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang : Witness did not think there were so many as 25,000 Khojas in Kattiawar.

Mr. Lang : In every will of your father except the last, plaintiff had got an equal share with you ?

Witness could not say so. The last will was made on the 23rd August 1884, and gave him an equal share with witness. The will of 1880 gave Rs. 40,000 to the plaintiff ; and the will of 1888 gave him Rs. 40,000.

Mr. Lang : You declined to give an inspection of your father's books to the plaintiff ?

Witness : Yes, at first I declined under my solicitors' advice.

Mr Lang : Can you account for the fact that, while there is a complete set of books after Samvat 1881, you have produced only one book before that year, namely, the book for Samvat 1877 ?

Witness : The reason is that such old books cannot be found. It was with difficulty that this one book was found. In an affidavit of documents in a suit in the High Court, it was stated that the Samvat 1920 was missing. The books were not then in my possession ; they were in the possession of my brother Rahmoobhoy ; and he told me that the journal was missing. No ordinary journal for Samvat 1920 was produced in that suit ; there were two other journals produced. I made an affidavit of documents according to particulars given me by my brother Rahmoobhoy. He made a search for the book, and it was not found.

Mr. Lang : It was the most material book in the suit, and it was not found.

Witness : It could not be found.

Mr. Lang : Mr. Turner, as Official Assignee for Allabdinbhoy Hubibbhoy, brought a suit against you, in which a claim for Rs. 2,40,000 was made against you ?

Mr. Starling objected to the question as irrelevant.

Mr. Lang admitted the matter had nothing to do with this case. But the learned counsel was trying to discredit the witness, who had suppressed important books in this case as he had done in other cases, and which would tell against him. In the suit brought by Mr. Turner, it appeared that Rs. 2,40,000 had been paid to defendant, and he explained that he had made presents to him from his father. And yet in that suit a decree was made against him for Rs. 3,50,000.

Mr. Starling said the suit was not wholly heard by the Court. It was partly heard and referred to arbitration, and the arbitrator made an award against defendant. That did not show that it was proved the defendant received the amount.

His Lordship ruled that the question was relevant.

Witness continued : Mr. Turner alleged, that the amount was received by me from Allabdinbhoy's estate. I said that that was not the case ; they were presents to me from my father. The total of the items credited to me in my father's books came to Rs. 2,94,000. The suit came on before Mr. Justice Scott ; the plaintiff's case was opened, one or two witnessed were examined ; and the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. R. M. Sayani. He awarded against me Rs. 3,50,000, which I paid in cash. Besides that promissory notes for a lakh of rupees against Rahmoobhoy were to be cancelled ; and claims which I had purchased against Allabdinbhoy's estate were to be abandoned. Those claims amounted to about Rs. 2,00,000. My mother Fazulbhoy died without leaving a son. His widow applied for probate. I opposed the application and made an affidavit in which it was stated that the property of Fazulbhoy was ancestral, and that he had no right to will away that property in derogation of the right of his heirs (his daughters).

Mr. Lang : Were those statements true ?

Witness : Yes, I made those statements according to the advice of my solicitors. I did not then know what the law was in the matter.

Mr. Lang : Who was the solicitor who advised you ?

Witness : Mr. Remington. He was a very respectable solicitor. I cannot say if he was a very able man. I don't remember whether Mr. Bhaishanker was his articled clerk at the time. I made another affidavit on the 6th August 1870, in which similar statements were made. I thought what was got from the father was ancestral property ; and I stated what I was advised to state.

Mr. Lang : When did you see your mistake ?

Witness : It was when discussions were going on about the Khoja Commission. I was deeply engaged in business in 1870, and did not attend to matters outside my business. In the book for Samvat 1877, I cannot say that Rs. 395 are debited for interest on loans made. I cannot say that in Samvat 1881, only Rs. 2 are debited. I don't believe it. I must see the book before I can answer the questions.

Mr. Lang : You were a large creditor of the Nicol Mill, and were anxious to advance three lakhs of rupees at interest ?

Witness : Yes, I was a creditor and wanted to advance money on the mill.

Mr. Lang : Do you mean to say that you are not the proprietor of the Nicol Mill ?

Witness : I am not. Kissonram bought the mill ; and I supplied all the money.

Mr. Lang : You have been sued as the proprietor of that mill ?

Witness : I and Kissonram were both sued.

Re-examined by Mr. Starling, witness said the journal for Samvat 1920 was missed long before the suit in connection with fishmaws was brought. A search was made at the time of Mr. Turner's suit and it was then found that several books were missing. That was in 1883 or 1884. In the fishmaw suit, witness got a decree in his favour in both Courts. With reference to Mr. Turner's suit, offers were made to witness to compromise the suit. Mr. Remington, of the Bank of Bombay, and Mr. R. M. Sayani, through Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, made offers from Mr. Turner to witness to compromise the suit.

Mr. Lang : This is all hearsay evidence, and is inadmissible.

Mr. Starling said that a great deal was made of the amount awarded to Mr. Turner ; and it was but fair to show that Mr. Turner had made offers to compromise.

Witness, continuing his evidence, said he agreed, by Mr. Jefferson's advice, to Mr. Sayani, as arbitrator in the matter, because they knew the amount of the offer made by Mr. Sayani, and thought he would bear it in mind in making his award. Mr. Bhaishanker was very sorry afterwards that witness had agreed to the reference to Mr. Sayani. In reference to Fazulbhoy's estate, witness had taken Mr. Remington's advice in entering a caveat against the application of Fazulbhoy's widow for a probate. In that matter witness had acted wholly under Mr. Remington's advice. When witness went to Mahableshwar, he entrusted his business to his moonims, and the English business to Mr. DeMonte ; but he never authorised the plaintiff to do any business for him in the purchase of opium chests or anything else.

In reference to a remark made by his Lordship, Mr. Starling said that it had been held that the Hindu law strictly applied to Memons from Cutch, both as regarded ancestral and self-acquired property ; and that a Memon could not will away his property as he pleased.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned until this morning.

BHOWNUGGUR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

Return of rainfall as registered up to 8 a.m. on 19th July 1887 :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Ghadeghi	13	83	Chuda	12	76
Songad	13	50	Chital	13	75
Dhola	16	00	Jetpur	13	75

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Thiebe, 1,817 tons, was cleared out yesterday for Jeddah. She is laden with a general cargo, and is under Captain A. Sirovich.

The steamer Calder, Captain J. Cormack, will sail to-day, for Bussah and the International ports, laden with a general cargo and with twenty-five passengers on deck.

The steamer Sumatra, 1,406 tons, Captain W. E. Breese, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers from Jeddah (July 9.)

The B. I. S. N. steamer Umballa, 1240 tons, Captain G. F. Withers, brought in yesterday a general cargo and five deck passengers from Coast and Calcutta (June 27.)

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Simla, 1039 tons, Captain W. Major, sailed from this port yesterday, for Coast and Calcutta, laden with a general cargo, and Mr. C. Rees, a passenger, on board.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

21st July, 1887.

Vessels.	Nos Tonnage	Captains.	Docks.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Asia	2318	J. Craig	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Peshawur	2200	Moule	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Khiva	1340	S. Basda	D	P. & O. Co.
Ship Wallace	1680	W. H. Smith	E	The Captain.
S.S. C. Buchanon	1912	W. Willar	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Thiebe	1815	A. Sorovech	G	J. Jani & Co.
„ Fernlands	1370	J. B. Sellers	H	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Alrato	2093	J. R. Gordon	K	F. Muir & Co.
„ Heneads	1978	J. Avera	L	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ M. Hall	2241	A. Buck	M	K. Bates & Co.
„ L. Kitve	1300	S. R. Lee	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Inchlonga	1967	Gallachen	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ China	1391	B. Fletcher	P	K. Nixon & Co.
Ship Esther Roy	..	Thos. Roy	Q	Noonan & Dewji
S.S. Ganges	1429	D. Roberts	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
21	Seemaira (s)	Breese	Jedda, July 8.
	Umballa (s)	Withers	Calcutta, June 27.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
21	Gray	Gray	Galle.
	Goodiana (s)	Sharp	Galle.
	Chilka (s)	Strotch	Jedda.
	Simla (s)	Major	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday :—
Steamer Dago, for Karachi.
„ Sumatra, for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah.

The steamer Calder, Cormock, cleared last evening for the Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
17 Sheila ..... Pearce ..... Liverpool, April 17.
In-heape Rock ..Swinton ..... Liverpool, April 4.
Quetta ..... Hansard ..... London, June 10.

DEPARTURES.

July 17.—Steamers Clitus, Rewa and Nurjaha.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
18 Pericles ..... Coconada.
19 Chiad wara s ..... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

July.
18 Narenta s ..... Colombo.
19 Quathlamba ..... Natal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 20.

Reilly, Capt, Bo. Asstt. Comy Genl, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

July 21.

Giles, Lt, Bl, 13th B I, on privilege leave, from Allahbad.

Raitt, Lt, Bo, 12th B I, on leave, from Mussorie.

Mc Nair, Col, Bl Infantary, on privilege leave, from Umballa.

Johnstone, Lt, Bo, 4th Cavy, H C, on leave, from Bolaram.

Orr, Capt. Bo Staff Corps, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—July 21.

Spring, Lt-Col, Bo Inspt Genl of Ordnance, on duty, to Poona.

July 22.

Giles, Lt, Bl, 13th B I, on privilege leave, to Karachi

Mc Nair, Col, Bl Infy, on privilege leave, to Colombo

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C

Bombay, July 22nd, 1887.

Bombay Light Horse.—The following orders are notified :—

1. There will be Riding drill for recruits this day Friday, the 22nd inst., at 7 a.m., at Chowpaty, Swords, Head ropes and bandoleers to be worn.

2. Drill with swords at the Town Hall on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) RUST. FERREIRS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

HIGH COURT—July 22.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

668.—Macfarlane E and H—Kesserbai *vs.* Allibhoy Khatow—Payne G and S.—Part heard.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

11,377-86—Motivow and another *vs.* Venayek Hurrichund Balkrishna and D.

4-619-87—Ahmedbhai Keekabhai and another *vs.* Bhanji Damji.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

382-84—Ardasir, H and D—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D and Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

73-87—T A Bland for pauper—Ballaji Atmaram Chowan *vs.* Rakhmanibai—Jefferson, B and D.

74-87—T H Pearse for pauper—Bai Luxmibai *vs.* Chandra Naiquin and another—Little, S F and N.

457-86—Winter and R—M Grunberg *vs.* Reuedo St. Quentin—Little S F and N.

2-89-86—Craigie L and O—Kessowji Damodhar Jairam *vs.* Khimji Jairam—Little S F and N.

2-89-85—Bicknell and K—Heerji Ramji *vs.* Heerji Hursraj—Jefferson B and D.

386-15—Miss H K—Bai Manockbai *vs.* Lookmanji Tyabji and others.

40-86—Little S F and N—Gotumbai *vs.* Damodher Gooculdas and another—Jefferson, B and D.

69-87—Winter and R—Gopalrao Luxamon *vs.* The Hon'ble the Advocate General and another—More C and B.

510-86—Manekjkial and D—Chatoorbhooj Morarji and others *vs.* Luckmidas Khimji—Little S F and N.

435-78—Crawford and B—Bai Kesser *vs.* Soonderjee Jaitha—Macfarlane E and H.

417-85—Tyabji and D—Zeenunsaes Ladlee Begum Saheb *vs.* Meer Syed Allumkhan—Ardasir H and D.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.

In Consumption its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Sclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, writes : "I have invariably myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr de Jongh's Light-brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees : Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE GENESTA'S EXPERIENCES IN THE JUBILEE YACHT RACE.

The winner of the Jubilee yacht race was Sir Richard Sutton's cutter, the Genesta, 85 tons, which arrived at Dover 5h. 15m. 30s. (Greenwich time) on Monday morning, June 27. Captain E. du Boulay, R.V.Y.C., and Mr. H. C. Sultan were on board representing the owner. Mr. J. Carter was the Captain of the craft, and Captain W. Smith, of Bosham, near Chichester, was the pilot. There were twenty-one hands, all told, on board. The vessel had fine weather right round the island from the starting point until the Lizard was reached, where the vessel had rather a rough time of it, the wind blowing half a gale, and the yacht having to be close reefed. Off the Blasket Islands the vessel was seriously becalmed and detained for sixteen hours. The Genesta was at this time a long way ahead of the rest of the craft. The highest record of the Genesta was 49 miles in four hours, and 203 miles in twenty-four hours. The following is a copy of the Genesta log as kept by Mr. E. du Boulay :—

June 14.—Weather fine, and hot light breeze east by south. Started at noon, and proceeded down to the Mouse Light vessel which we passed at 2-25 P.M., and the Maplin Lighthouse at 3 P.M., having a good lead of all the other competitors. Passed Sunk Light vessel at 7-10 P.M. It was very foggy, and we kept the fog-horn going, very careful to avoid disaster. The Shipwash Light vessel was passed at 8-4 P.M. By 11 P.M. the wind dropped. At 3 A.M. a light breeze sprang up from south-south west, and we ran up before it. Outside Hastborough Sand the weather cleared up at 9 A.M., and at noon the log showed an eighty miles run from the Sunk Light vessel. At noon the wind had veered round to north-west. Distance covered during the twenty-four hours 118 knots.

June 15.—The wind had veered round to north, the weather was fine and hot. At 4 P.M. the tack to star-board was made, the wind at this time being so light that there was scarcely steerage way. This was succeeded by a calm, but about 9 P.M. there was a light breeze form north-west, which veered round gradually to north-east, and then dropped away. At 7 A.M. a light air was felt from south-west by south, and the spinnaker was set, and we ran before it. Wind increased to a light breeze. At 11 A.M., we spoke the s.s. Silesia, from Rotterdam to Sunderland, and asked her to report us. Distance, twenty-four hours, 100 knots.

June 16.—Weather fine and clear, with light breeze from south-west, which fell lighter about 4 P.M. ; vessel running with spinnaker set. The glass began to fall at 7 P.M., when there was a fresh breeze again, but it dropped away at 10 P.M. Passed through a number of drift-net boats at midnight. At 9 A.M., the wind having shifted to south by east, we gybed and set the spinnaker on the starboard side ; barometer slightly rising. Distance, twenty-four hours' run, 130 miles.

June 17.—Weather fine, with a mackerel sky ; wind north, slightly overcast at 2 P.M., and barometer falling a little. Wind light and variable, from S. by E. to S. by W. We gybed several times, and sighted Buchan Ness Light on the port bow at 10.45 P.M., bringing the light abeam at midnight about four miles off. Wind variable and afterwards veered round to the west ; gybed several times ; sighted Caithness at 9 A.M., weather being very hazy. A little before noon we took a light breeze from N. E., saw several vessels coming from the Pentland Firth. Twenty-four hours' run, 119 miles.

June 18.—Weather fine and soft, with slight haze over the land. At 12-20 we took a nice breeze from N. E., and sighted Noss Head at 2 P.M. bringing it abeam at 3-20. Wind variable. At 7 P.M. we boat up to Duncansby Head. A very strong flood tide was still running, but we bored through to Stroma, and at 9-20 we signalled "All's well" off Dunnet Head. At 11 P.M. we took a fresh wind from the N. E., and stood N. W. by W. ½ W. At 6 A.M. Caps Wrath bore S, seven miles. The course was altered W. S. W. We set the spinnaker on the port side, and were running 8 knots. 24 hours' running 140 knots.

June 19.—Weather fine and clear, wind strong N. E. Ran down the North and Little Minch. The wind freshened about 4 P.M., and we took in spinnaker and topsail and set balloon foresail on spinnaker boom. At 6 P.M. we were off Mount Hecla, wind and sea increasing so much that we hauled down one reef and stowed our balloon foresail. At 10-45 we were abreast of Barra Lighthouse. The wind moderating at 4 A.M., shook out the reef and set our jib-headed topsail. The wind backed to the east by north at 11 A.M., and we set the spinnaker, 24 hours run, 204 knots.

June 20.—Weather fine and clear. Wind moderating, shifted topsail for No. 1. Sung swell setting in from north, passed close to a sun fish, and afterwards nearly run over a dead whale. At 9 P.M., having lodged 170 miles from Barra, we hauled up to south-west by south. The weather was too hazy over the land for us to be able to see the Hayle lights. At 11.30 P.M. abreast of Blackhock light, distant 4 miles. At 4 A.M., off Slyne Head. The wind was equally, but it gradually veered to south-east, and dropped away. Twenty-four hours run, 195 knots.

June 21.—Weather very fine and hot. Wind dropped away to a calm, very light airs from west, and swell from south-west. By 9 P.M. we had drifted down off Tenaght lighthouse. At 6 A.M. we took a light breeze from east by north, but it fell calm again at 9 A.M. Drove down between Little Shellings and Bolus Head. At 11-40, a light air sprang up from north and north-east, set the spinnaker and ran south by east. Twenty-four hours' run, 48 knots.

June 22.—Weather fine and very hot. Swell from S. W., light air from N., which dropped away to a flat calm. At 5 P.M. we were between Galt Rock and Dursey Head. We altered our course a little from Mizen Head, where we took a light easterly breeze about 9 P.M. Barometer falling a little, the wind freshened off Fastnet Light, and at 11-20 we laid our course for Longship. Twenty-four hours' run, 140 knots.

June 23.—Weather fine and clear ; fresh breeze. At 12-15 hoisted jib, headed topsail. At 4 P.M. the wind fell away to a calm, and we set on the topsail again. Took nice breeze from E.S.E. at 9-30 P.M., and saw Bishop Rock at midnight. The wind freshening, we beat up round north of the Scillys and Seven Stones light-vessels. The wind still increasing, we stood into Monk's Bay and close reefed our main foresails to beat up round the Lizard against a moderate gale ; wind east, heavy sea. Twenty-four hours' run, 103 knots.

June 24.—Rounded the Lizard at 12-30, signalled our name at Lloyd's, and received back answer, "First." Off the Marracks Buoy the wind fell light, and we shook out a reef. At 9 P.M. we were under a whole mainsail, and no second jib. Weather misty. We bet up all night under the shore and were off Dartmouth at 9 A.M. Weather clear. At noon we were 4 miles off Exmouth with the wind dropping. Twenty-four hours' run, 100 knots.

June 25.—Weather misty, with wind dropping. At 4 P.M. it was a calm, but at 8 P.M. there was a light air from W., and at 9-45 we saw Portland lights. Having drifted round the Bell Light we took a breeze from S. E. and stood to Anvil Point and crossed towards the Shingles. The wind stood in on port across to St Catherine's Point, and were abreast of it at 9 A.M., and signalled "All's well" to Lyobl's. From here we worked up to Owers light vessel which we reached at noon. Twenty-four hours' run, 110 knots.

June 26.—A fresh breeze, and weather hazy. We beat up under the shore, and were off Beachy Head at 7-30 P.M., where we signalled. At 2-30 A.M. we were off Dungeness Point, and crossed the line between Dover Pier and the North Foreland High Light at 5h. 15m. 30s, A.M. Brought up in Dover Bay. Twenty-four hours' run, 86 knots.

The following is the official record of the running :—

Time.		Place.	Distance.
June 18th,	noon.	Off Cromer.	118 knots
„ 16th,	„	Off Scarborough.	100 „
„ 17th,	„	Off Firth of Forth.	130 „
„ 18th,	„	Off Moray Firth.	118 „
„ 19th.	„	Off Stornoway.	140 „
„ 20th,	„	Off B. Foreland.	202 „
„ 21st,	„	Off Shannon.	195 „
„ 22nd,	„	Off Skellins.	48 „
„ 23rd,	„	Between Scilly and Fastnet.	140 „
„ 24th,	„	Off Kynance.	103 „
„ 25th,	„	Off Exmouth.	100 „
„ 26th,	„	Off Owers.	110 „
„ 27th,	„	Off Dover.	86 „
		Total	1390 knots.

The Genesta was built in 1884 from designs by Mr. J. B. Webb, by Messrs. D. & W. Henderson, Glasgow, for Sir R. Sutton, Bart. In her opening season she had a fair amount of success as a prize-winner in English, Scottish, and Irish waters, but not anything like the victories of Irex. She went out to America in 1885, but was no match for the Yankee craft, not being built for light weather sailing.

The *Pioneer* says :—"Private correspondence from England confirms our belief that the Secretary of State will reverse the finding of the Ahmedabad Commission in the Cambay case. Mr. Wilson, it will be remembered, went home, immediately on the orders of the Bombay Government being published, to lay his case personally before the India Office and the result may be expected shortly. Lord Reay possibly may have felt bound to accept the decision of the Commission which he had himself appointed ; but Lord Cross's hands are free, and that being so, the issue can be hardly doubtful."

THE JUBILEE NAVAL REVIEW.

The arrangements for the naval review at Spithead on the 23rd instant, in honour of the Queen's Jubilee, have been announced by Admiral Sir George Wilke, Commander-in-Chief, so far as the Portsmouth command is concerned. The Collingwood, barbette ship, has been commissioned by Captain Domvile, of the Excellent, with a complement of 459 men ; the Edinburgh, double turret ship, by Captain Pitzroy, with a complement of 443 ; the Inflexible, double turret, by Captain Seymour, of the Duke of Wellington, with a complement of 460. The Mercury, steel despatch vessel, with a complement of 276 men ; the Glatton, with 191 men ; the Cyclops, with 191 men ; the Gorgon, by Commander Egerton, with 191 men. The Imperieuse, barbette ship, by Capt. Wilson, V. C., with a complement of 414 men ; the Fearless, by Capt. Long, with 140 men ; and the Spey and Tees, river gunboats, with 50 men each. The following gunboats have also been commissioned :—Archer, Badger, Bonetta, Bouncer, Bustard, Cuckoo, Hyaena, Insolent, Pickle, Pike, Snap, Staunch, Weasel and Fidget, with complements of 31 each—making a total required for the vessels mentioned of 2,792 officers and men, 78 boys, and 503 marines of both divisions, or an aggregate of 3,376 all told. This does not include the torpedo flotilla, to which officers and men have been already allotted, or such tenders as the Vesuvius, Medina, &c.

The following vessels have also been appropriated for the day :—The Enchantress, for the Admiralty ; the Firequeen, for the Commander-in-Chief ; the Hawk, for the Admirable Superintendent of Naval Reserves ; the Seaniew, for the Admiral Superintendent and General Commanding the district ; the Malabar, for the Indian officials ; the Euphrates, for Cabinet Ministers and the House of Lords ; the Crocodile, for the House of Commons ; the Helicon for Ambassadors and diplomatists ; the Jumna, Serapis, Assistance, Valorous, and Thalia for general ticket holders ; the Humber, for the cadets of the Britannia training ship and staff ; the Triton, for the hydrographers of the Admiralty and scientific societies ; and the Elizabeth, tank vessel, for the Mayor and Corporation of Portsmouth. The Himalaya, Tamar, and Orontes, troopships, will embark visitors at Southampton. Should more vessels be required for the accommodation of visitors, the Mistletoe, Argus, Seahorse, Stormcock, and Discovery will be called into requisition.

One hundred and fifty tickets will be distributed among the officers of the troopships, admitting their friends to these vessels, and visitors will be allowed on board the ships composing the three squadrons in accordance with the following list :—A squadron : Minotaur, 80 ; Agincourt, 80 ; Sultan, 60 ; Monarch, 60 ; Iron Duke, 50 ; Conqueror, 50 ; Collingwood, 60 ; Inflexible, 60 ; Black Prince, 70 ; Imperieuse 50 ; Mercury, 50 ; Archer, 20 ; Rattlesnake, 10 ; Curlew, 10.—B squadron : Hercules, 70 ; Edinburgh, 60 ; Invincible, 60 ; Rupert, 50 ; Hotspur, 40 ; Neptune, 60 ; Devastation, 80 ; Ajax, 60 ; Shannon, 50 ; Belleisle, 40 ; Mersey, 50 ; Amphion, 50 ; Fearless, 20 ; Swift 10.—C squadron : Inconstant, 50 ; Arethusa, 50 ; and the training squadron ships Active, Volage, Rover, and Calypso 30 each.—Coast defence vessels : Glatton, Gorgon, Hecate, Cyclops, Hydra, and Prince Albert, 30 each, and Bramble, 10. No visitors will be allowed on board the gunboats or torpedo craft, and on no account are the visitors admitted to the ships of the various squadrons to be visible from the Queen's yacht as her Majesty passes down the lines.

The Vesuvius, torpedo vessel, will not take part in the pageant, but will be attached, with a number of other vessels, as reserve, not to unnecessarily accumulate, but with reduced complements. The torpedo boats are to be armed as follows :—With torpedoes Nos. 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 70, and 72 ; with quick-firing guns, No. 80 ; with quick-firing guns and torpedoes, No. 81. In the subsequent manœuvres the torpedo boats are to be distributed thus :—With the fourth division, Nos. 29 and 37 ; with the Downs division, Nos. 31, 32, 34, 61, 64, and 69 ; with the Milford division, Nos. 33, 41, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, and 50 ; with the Holyhead division Nos. 35, 36, 37, 38

UNVEILING THE STATUE OF A SCOTTISH HERO.

On June 25, the Marquis of Bute unveiled the statue of the Scottish hero, Sir William Wallace, which has been placed at the monument at the Abbey Craig. His Lordship delivered an interesting address, from which we quote the following :—

The life of William Wallace naturally divides itself into four periods. Of these the earlier, which may be called the private life of the young gentleman of Ellerslie, is rather a subject for historical study, and I shall pass it by with the single remark suggested by his origin, that while some of the greatest enemies whom Scotland has ever had were members of her own landed aristocracy, some of the most faithful and devoted of her children have sprung from the same source. (Cheers.) He was a younger son of Ellerslie, a family hereditarily connected with the race of the Stuarts. His earliest remembrances must have been of the great epoch of the third Alexander. He must have witnessed the series of events which followed that monarch's death—the intrigues of Edward I, the elevation, the repentance, and the fall of John Balliol; and what seemed for a while the utter prostration of Scotland, with nothing before her but to become another Ireland. In the midst of the national night he was given to us. (Cheers.) The time which remains, and which forms his public life, occupied little over eight years from the beginning of May, 1297, when the killing of his wife roused him to the outbreak which took form in the burning of Lanark till August 23rd, 1305, when he died at the Elms, in Smithfield. The first of the three divisions into which this period naturally falls is that of about two years, from the burning of Lanark till Wallace went abroad in August 1299. The first of these two years, if not in the truest sense the greatest, is the most brilliant of his life. After Lanark we have the expulsion of Bishop Bek from Glasgow, and in July the noble withdrawal from the capitulation of Irvine, followed by his election as Guardian of Scotland in the church at Selkirk. (Cheers.) For one year he reigned, styling himself the representative of Balliol. In September we have the election under his auspices of Lamberton to the See of St Andrews, and on the 11th that great battle of Stirling Bridge—(cheers)—in which he crushed the power of England. (Cheers.) In the next month and in the following spring come the invasions of England. But in the beginning of July, Edward I. entered Scotland with another army, and the 22nd was the day of Falkirk. Of the behaviour of some of the Scots towards the Guardian before the battle began I had rather be silent, in view of the deaths of some upon the field. (Hear, hear.) He himself was able to take part in it only when the sight of the misfortunes of his country became more than he could bear in stillness. A few days later he crossed Scotland and burned Ayr before the advance of the English. But he now resigned the guardianship, and although the invasion of 1298 was a failure as regards its consequences, and he himself did not go abroad for a year, he no longer ruled. But the national Government, which owed its existence to him, continued. Following this is the period of about three years which comprises the residence of William Wallace abroad. Within this journey I am aware of only one certain fact. The King of France, at Pierrefonds, gave him a letter of introduction to his agents at Rome on November 1st, 1300. But I cannot persuade myself that accurate research into the historical records of other countries will not result in a greater knowledge of his actions during this period. But this at least we know. Without the jealousy which in a little mind would have sought to undermine and enfeeble the rival party which had opposed and supplanted him, he toiled to strengthen them and his country by influence in the general world of Europe. He was not in Scotland during Edward's invasion of Galloway in 1300, but we find that he was again among those who stimulated the resistance to the new invasion by Segrave in the winter of 1302 and 1303. With this begins the last period of his public career. In the middle of May, Edward I. re-entered the country, and remained there until the end of August 1304. The national spirit, like the national force, seemed again to be entirely crushed. This is the period of William Wallace's life which seems to me the most truly noble. (Cheers.) "The man," says Lord Hailes, "who had vanquished the English at Stirling, who had expelled them from Scotland, and who had once set his country free, having lived a free man, resolved so to die." In this resolution he and Simon Fraser then seemed to stand almost alone. In their persistent refusal to submit themselves to the foreigner, they had now no refuge but concealment. Edward would seem to have felt a sort of personal rancour while they existed. They were hunted like wild beasts, but for a time in vain. But we know that the means which were taken for his seizure were at last successful. On the night of the 3rd August 1305 William Wallace was betrayed a Robroyston, and carried first to Dumbarton and then to London. I do not think the words of his sentence justify a belief in all the details with which the closing scene has been popularly surrounded. I trust that some statements that are a shame to human nature may be erroneous. I hope that he was dead before the heart which had been quickened by the excitement of victory at Stirling, and which had contracted with anguish at Falkirk—the heart whose self-sacrificing love, embracing all the unknown Scotland of the future, looked to us and to our children—was cut out of his breast by the London hangman. He passed into the presence of the Divine Liberator, but to Scotland he has never died. (Cheers.) To the world in general, indeed, he will probably never die—(cheers)—while history endures, but to Scotland in especial he has always lived, and in living to her he lives in her. This is not, I think, only because of the nobleness and greatness which are admired by foreigners as well as by ourselves, nor simply because of the gratitude which all generations in this country since his day have owed him, nor the love reflected upon him from the love of our country for which he devoted himself. It is also because his history was the pointed declaration and the demonstration of an abiding truth. He lives for and in Scotland because his work was a recognition and an expression of a fact which is scientifically and even physiologically true that we neither are nor can be Englishmen. (Cheers.) They have excellent qualities which we may not perhaps possess. We have qualities which they admire in us. We may be, and I hope we always shall be, excellent friends with them (Hear, hear.) But they cannot be we nor can we be they. (Cheers.) We can, indeed, produce an attempt to ape them, and it is one which they have too much sense, when they have knowledge enough, thoroughly to despise. (Cheers.) The distinction is made by nature, and the attempt to beat it down by artificial means of conquest and of legislation is like the experiment popularly attributed to Canute, upon the waves of the sea, but which he at least is said to have performed only in honour to demonstrate its folly. (Laughter.) Their natural development is necessarily the only healthy one. We have our own history, and from this it comes that the sentiment of patriotism with us is profoundly associated with a regard for the civil order which is based upon our history and the constitutional monarchy which has been its offspring. (Cheers.) I think the sentiment of our patriotism was well expressed by our countrymen when they crowned Charles II. at Scone in face of the English invading army which was occupying so large a part of the country. (Cheers.) The majesty which to our eyes surrounds the throne surrounds the sovereign as the successor, not of William the Conqueror, but of Fergus and Aidan, and Kenneth and Robert. Thus William Wallace himself, when dictator of Scotland, rather than grasp at power through a revolution, voluntarily governed in the name of an unworthy King, because John was the hereditary King of Scotland. To William Wallace in great part we owe it that our patriotism is able to have its distinctive mark of attachment to our law and to our monarchy. As an expression of such principles he has never died to Scotland, and he is not to die while our national nature lives. (Cheers.) His glory is that he was a noble example of obedience to her laws; and we also, who share his race, as we have a past, have a present, and must look to have a future. (Hear, hear.) If it is to be a healthy development, the development must be a natural, that is, a national one. The act of homage which is here performed towards his memory this day is but one incidental acknowledgment not only of his unselfishness, of his greatness, and of his goodness, but of the living and abiding truth of the principles by which he was actuated; and may it so be that all Scotland may be ever worthy of him who gave for her his toil, his sufferings, and his life. (Loud cheers.)

A FATAL WATERSPOUT IN TOULOUSE.

A shocking accident occurred at Toulouse on Saturday night, June 25. A waterspout is said to have burst over the town. It was supposed at first that the injury done was limited to the Exhibition buildings and to a few private houses exposed to the torrents which swept through the streets, but it was discovered that a terrible accident had happened on the Garonne. When the water fell several washerwomen were at work in a boat or floating wash-house, moored to the bank at the spot where one of the chief town drains opens into the river. The torrent burst through the opening, struck the boat, and filled it with water. Most of the washerwomen were able to escape by a narrow bridge connecting the boat with the quay. But it was found that the owner and his wife and several other persons were missing. On a search being organized nine bodies were found.

MORE OF THACKERAY'S LETTERS.

The fourth instalment of the "Unpublished Letters of Thackeray," in "Scribner's Magazine" for July, contains the facsimile of a four-page letter, including two drawings. A number of these letters were written during a visit to Paris, and contain interesting allusions to eminent men whom Thackeray met there; among them D'Orsay, Gigoux, and D'Arlincourt.

AT A PARISIAN DINNER-PARTY.

Writing after a dinner "at Gudin's" in Paris, at which there was "a great stupid company," Thackeray says:

I sat between one of the stupidest and handsomest woman I ever saw in my life, and a lady to whom I made three observations which she answered with 'Oui, monsieur,' and 'Non, monsieur,' and then commenced a conversation over my back with my handsome neighbour. If this is French manners, says I, civility be hanged, and so I ate my dinner, and did not say one word more to that woman. But there were some pleasant people in spite of her; a painter (portrait) with a leonine mane, Mr. Gigoux, that I took a liking to; an old general, jolly and gentlemanlike; a humorous prince, agreeable and easy; and a wonderful old buck, who was my pleasure. The party disported themselves until pretty late, and we went up into a tower fitted up in the Arabian fashion and there smoked, which did not diminish the pleasure of the evening. Mrs. L, the engineer's wife, brought me home in her brougham, the great engineer sitting bodkin and his wife scolding me amiably about Laura and Pendennis. A handsome woman this Mrs. L. must have been when her engineer married her, but not quite up to her present aggrandized fortune.

"MAD WITH VANITY."

In another letter he writes:—

Do you see how mad everyoody is in the world? or is it not my own insanity? Yesterday, when it became time to shut up my letter, I was going to tell you about my elders, who have got hold of a mad old Indian woman, who calls herself Aline Gultave d'origine Mogole, who is stark staring mad, and sees visions, works miracles, que sais-je? The old fool is mad of sheer vanity; and yet, fool as she is, my people actually believe in her, and I believe the old gentleman goes to her every day. To-day I went to see D'Orsay, who has made a burst of Lamartine, who too is mad with vanity. He has written some verses on his bust, and asks, Who is this? Is it a warrior? Is it a hero? Is it a priest? Is it a sage? Is it a tribute of the people? Is it an Adonis? Meaning that he is all these things—verses so fatuous and crazy I never saw. Well, D'Orsay says they are the finest verses that ever were written, and imparts to me a translation which Miss Power has made of them; and D'Orsay believes in his mad rubbish of a statue, which he didn't make; believes in it in the mad way that madmen do—that it is divine, and that he made it only as you look in his eyes, you see that he doesn't quite believe, and when pressed hesitates, and turns away with a howl of rage.

BACK AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

One of the letters gives an account of a visit which Thackeray paid to his old College at Cambridge:—

We walked about in haunts once familiar. We went to the Union where we read the papers, then drove to the river where we saw young fellows in the boats, then amidst the College groves and coters and peeped into various courts and halls, and were not unamused, but bitterly melancholious, though I must say William complimented me on my healthy appearance, and he for his part looked uncommonly well. Then we went to Jenny Lind's concert, for which a gentleman here gave us tickets, and at the end of the first act we agreed to come away. It struck me as atrociously stupid. I was thinking of something else the whole time she was jugulating away, and oh! I was so glad to get to the end and have a cigar, and I wanted so to go away with Mr. Williams, for I feel entirely out of place in this town. . . I am going out to breakfast to see some of the gallant young blades of the University, and to-night, if I last until then, to the Union to hear a debate. What a queer thing it is. I think William is a little disquisited that I have not been made enough a lion of, whereas my timid nature trembles before such honours, and my vanity would be to go through life as a gentleman—as a Major Pendennis—you have hit it. I believe I never do think about my public character, and certainly didn't see the gyps, waiters and undergraduates whispering in the halls, as your William did, and how he did. He was quite happy in some dreary rooms in College, where I should have perished of ennui; thus are we constituted. An old hook-nosed clergyman has just come into the coffee-room, and is looking over my shoulder I think, and has put a stop to the sentence beginning 'thus are we constituted,' &c. Jenny Lind made £400 by her concert last night, and has given £100 to the hospital. This seems rather pompous sort of piety; it would be better to charge people less than 31s. 6d. for tickets, and omit the charity to the poor.

THE "AWFUL SMASH" AT THE LITERARY FUND DINNER

Another letter describes Thackeray's failure in an after-dinner speech at the famous Literary Fund dinner:—

I have made an awful smash at the Literary Fund, and now tumbled into 'Erins knows where. It was a tremendous exhibition of imbecility. Good night. I hope you two are sound asleep. Why is'nt there somebody that I could go and smoke a pipe to? Bon soir. But oh! what a smash I have made! I am talking quite loud out to myself at Garrick sentences I intended to have uttered; but they would'nt come it time. After the fatal night of the Literary Fund disaster, when I came home and broke my head in tender exclamations in the cab and letting off madly parts of the speech which would'nt explode at the proper time) I found the house lighted up and the poor old mother waiting to hear the result of the day. So I told her that I was utterly beaten and had made a fool of myself, upon which with a sort of cry she said, "No you did'nt old man"—and it appears that she had been behind a pillar in the gallery all the time and heard the speeches; and as for mine she thinks it was beautiful. So you see, if there's no pleasing every body, yet some people are easily enough satisfied. The children came down in the morning and told me about my beautiful speech which Granny had heard. She got up early and told them the story about it, you may be sure; her story, which is not the true one, but like what women's stories are. I have a faint glimmering notion of Sir Charles Hedges having made his appearance somewhere in the middle of the speech, but of what was said I haven't the smallest idea. The discomfiture will make a good chapter for Pen. It is thus we make *fleche de tout bois*; and I, I suppose every single circumstance which occurs to pain or please me henceforth, will go into print somehow or the other; so take care, if you please, to be very well behaved and kind to me, or else you may come in for a savage chapter in the very next number. As soon I rallied from the abominable headache which the Freemasons' Tavern always gives, I went out to see ladies who are quite like sisters to me—they are so kind, livory and cheerful. Old Lady Morley was there, and we had a jolly lunch; and afterwards one of these ladies told me by whom she sat at Lansdowne House, and what they talked about, and how pleased she, my friend, was. She is a kind, generous soul, and I love her sincerely.

AMERICAN SILVER CERTIFICATES.

The New York correspondent of the *Economist*, writing on the 13th June, says:—It is settled that we are to have regularly organised speculation in silver at New York. A new bank, over which presides the late Secretary of the Treasury, proposed, and will undertake to carry out the enterprise. It proposes to deposit silver 998 fine in a deposit company's vaults, as tendered, and issue certificates against each dolrs. 1,000 worth. It will charge 25c for each certificate, and 1c per day storage per dolrs. 1,000. The New York Stock Exchange has agreed to list these certificates, and friends of the new project are looking ahead to added business and profits. The plan has been variously received in the Street. It has been claimed that the demand for silver for deposit will tend to absorb much of the surplus silver production over which there is so much discussion, and that those having commerical relations with the far East would be better able to "cover time transactions" by "short" sales at New York, thus lending steadiness to the silver market, and facilitating traffic with silver-using countries. Another reason, which is less easily understood, is that the new project will "break the control which London exercises over the price of this leading American product." This appears a mistaken idea, inasmuch as the market which consumes the most of any one product and has two or three producers bidding against one another is bound to make the price of it. It might as well be declared that speculation in wheat certificates at New York, or Chicago, would "break the control which London exercises over the price of this leading American product," So long as England's trade with India exceeds that of other countries, and as long as India's circulating medium continues to be silver, London will be likely to be the heaviest buyer of silver; and inasmuch as the United Sates does not monopolise its production, for that reason she cannot hope to control its price. Silver smelters here are opposed to the scheme referred to, as they buy ore according to the market price of silver—now obtained from London—which moves with some degree of deliberation. They think that under the new plan New York speculative quotations will be up to-day and down tomorrow, and thus interfere with buying satisfactorily.

THE WRECK OF THE ODER.

A correspondent sends the following account:—

I joined the vessel at Singapore bound for Southampton. The Oder's tonnage was about 4,000 burden and she had previously been engaged in the Atlantic trade. My party comprised the Hon. W.H. Treacher Governor of British North Borneo, Mr. B. C. de Lissa and Mr. Raffles Flint, Postmaster-General. There were 61 passengers, 17 being women and children. The Japanese Minister and suite for St. Petersburg were among the passengers. The ship's company including Captain Pfeiffer, numbered 115. On Sunday, May 20, the night being tempestuous all the passengers retired early to rest, and it was known the Island of Socotra should be sighted at about 3 a.m. on Monday. At half-past three on Monday morning every body was suddenly alarmed by a terrific shock, which told at once that a disaster had occurred. Before the ship had finished bumping I was on deck. It was very dark, the sea breaking with terrific force on all sides with deafening noise, constantly deluging the poop. The high land could be seen distinctly. The engines ceased to revolve in a few seconds, and within five seconds of striking there was nine feet of water in the engine room, a rock having penetrated the compartment.

It was soon ascertained that the steamer struck while going at full speed and was fortunately touching the rocks her whole length with bows higher than her stern and a strong list to leeward. Her water-tight compartments were quickly secured, but it were useless, as the ships bottom appeared to be entirely knocked out. Within 10 minutes at least 200 life-belts were placed in convenient places. Throughout there was no disorder and the passengers behaved well.

The life-boats were provided with water and provisions and got ready to be lowered. By this time daylight was coming slowly to our aid, and we were able to realise more fully our terrible position. The vessel's stern was presented to the wind and waves, both being violent, and every seventh or ninth wave gave her fearful shocks and made us feel she must soon go to pieces. A scrutiny of our position revealed several contingencies. It was about half tide. Evidently she must have struck at nearly high tide. Not 200ft. to leeward was an exposed reef of rock and on the windward side were other reefs over which the sea broke violently. The land was not two miles distant, yet, as it proved eventually, not to be approached with any chance of success with boats overloaded and undermanned. It was found at half tide that there was an opening in the reef about 50ft wide. The moment the first boat left the tackles a huge wave engulfed it and provisions and oars were afloat. This boat was recovered, but a second was destroyed by striking the vessel's side. Only seven boats were left to convey 180 souls from the vessel. The smallest boat was now lowered successfully and five seamen were ordered away to search for a landing place on the island. The boat got safely through the reef and three hours afterwards was seen with sails set, trying vainly to get back to the steamer. It now became a certainty that when once a boat left the steamer it could not return for further rescue. About 6 o'clock a cry was raised that a man was swimming towards the steamer. We soon recognized one of the men who left in the boat. Quartermaster P. Lindrig slung together two life buoys attached to long lines held by 20 willing hands. In he plunged boldly, and soon pushed the buoys over the head of the exhausted man who was soon hauled on board; not a moment too early, as he was senseless for hours. The rescuer disappeared for the moment, but was afterwards drawn on board safe. The boat, as we learned from the rescued man, had capsized. What became of the rest of the crew we did not ascertain.

At half past six o'clock a steamer was seen in the distance. Rockets and signal guns were discharged. Twenty minutes later they saw us and our signals were replied to. The captain ordered a boat to be emptied of provisions, and whoever wished to go could venture. Twenty-three got safely on board. The next morning was very rough, but as soon as daylight was strong enough a boat and good crew were prepared for the women and children. The steamer Cyclops, the rescuer, now was not two miles distant. Another boat got safely through the worst danger and another and another and so on till the last but one boat, and then I left in company with my friends. We got safe on board the Cyclops at last. Everything was done that could be done for our comfort, and all that was on board was at our disposal. None of those saved brought away anything but their clothes and their lives. When we left the Oder there remained only five gallons of drinking water. We had a rough time of seven days at Aden. We had a pleasant trip to Italian steamer Raffael and thence via the desert to Alexandria and via Brindisi to England in time to participate in the Jubilee.

EVICTION AND EMIGRATION.

When Mr. Balfour introduced the Coercion Bill he wisely refrained from saying much about the statistics of crime. His predecessors, without exception, had rested their case for exceptional powers upon the prevalence of crime. Not one of them ventured to ask Parliament for such powers without being able to show that crime was rife. Mr. Balfour was more courageous. He admitted that the latest returns showed that there was less agrarian crime than when Lord Salisbury, in the hope of catching the Irish vote, decided not to renew the Crimes Act. But he was confident that subsequent returns would show that outrages were increasing. These later returns are now published, and it is pretty safe to say that we shall hear but little about them from the Ministerial Benches. They show that serious crime has almost disappeared from Ireland. Although Mr. Balfour has contrived to add three columns to the return, which now includes false swearing, attempts to injure railway and telegraph plant, and obstruction on the highway—whatever that may be—he is only able to bring up the total of agrarian offences for last month to 62, and of these 32 come under the head of threatening letters. There was not a single murder, or manslaughter, or firing at the person, or attempt to murder, or a sault upon the police or upon bailiffs. There was no riot, nor any attack upon houses, or resistance to legal process. There was only one firing into dwellings, and only four attempts to injure cattle. In the whole of Leinster there was only one offence other than threatening letters, and even in Kerry the total was only 12, five being threatening letters.

The absence of crime is the more remarkable when we remember the ominous growth of evictions. No fewer than 5,042 persons were evicted during the quarter ended March, and the total for the present quarter will be much higher. In Kerry alone 1,766 were turned out upon the roadside, and there were more outrages in that county last month than in any other. Crime, what there is of it, is still most prevalent where the Crowbar Brigade are most active, but of serious agrarian crime there is hardly any. Instead of resorting to deeds of violence the peasantry are leaving the country in ever-increasing numbers. The increase in the number of emigrants from the Southern Counties—that is from the counties where evictions are most common—is very marked. Not for many years has there been such an exodus, and the emigrants are all young. Not a month passes but some 8,000 of the flower of the Irish population cross to the United States. As that rate a man in his prime will soon be as rare a sight in the South and West of Ireland as in Paraguay after the close of the civil war.—*Daily News.*

MILITARY HONOUR IN FRANCE.

No slight sensation has just been caused here (the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says) by an incident which well illustrates the degree of freedom enjoyed by certain classes in this country. In conformity with the verdict of a court of honour composed of the staff officers in the territorial district of the army corps of the Guards, a certain ex-Major Hinze has been deprived of his right to be called any longer by this title and to wear his uniform, while he is still permitted to retain his Iron Cross and another military order. The reasons for this severe punishment are that about three years ago, after he had retired with a pension from active service, Major Hinzi omitted to challenge a political opponent who, in the heat of a general election, had cast an imputation upon his military honour; and, furthermore, he had himself in political speeches made statements alleged to be inconsistent with his character and duties as an officer. As a matter of fact he had, as a Liberalist candidate, spoken in favour of the shorter service system and against the idea of a military Septennate; while as to his election slanderer he prosecuted him in a regular court of law and obtained his punishment. A clause in the criminal code of the empire forbids the challenging to a duel with deadly weapons on pain of fortress imprisonment for at most six months; and this, it appears, applies to military men no less than to civilians. So Major Hinze was thus confronted with the alternatives of breaking the statute law of the empire or of infringing the unwritten rules of military customs. The salient point of the case is that when Major Hinze laid himself open to the charge on the strength of which he has now been so acutely humiliated both all his countrymen, he had retired with a pension from the active service of his country, and thus, as he himself contends, became quite free to act on the article of the Prussian Constitution which says, "Every Prussian is entitled to express his opinion freely by word, writing, print, or artistic representation." Having likewise ceased to belong to the army, Major Hinze thought he was equally entitled to demand satisfaction from a slanderer in a court of law, instead of by the illegal process of mortal combat. But in both respects he has been told by a court of honour (whose verdict, was confirmed by the Emperor) that he acted wrongly. The case has a most ugly look from the political point of view, while at the same time in its legal aspect it stamps with authority the practice of duelling as a custom which shall prevail side by side with the law that forbids it.

A SURPRISE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

There was a great surprise in the House of Commons on June 30, in connection with the Coercion Bill.

It was twenty minutes to eight o'clock when the question was put. Mr. Dillon and Mr. Parnell were absent; Mr. Parnell, who was dressed in a light rough grey tweed suit and a brown felt hat, had left the House before the debate commenced, and he did not return until some time after the business had been got through. There was only a single cry of "No," an almost indifferent cry, from Mr. Chance, who almost let the opportunity slip. When the question was put a second time, however, a sharp shout came from Dr. Tanner. The division took place in quietness, and the announcement of the numbers (for the motion, 220; against, 120) did not elicit a cheer. Then, at ten minutes to eight o'clock, came the first order of the day—the Crimes Bill. Nobody offered to resume the debate on the amendment which was under discussion when the House adjourned on Wednesday, and it was put and agreed to *nem. con.* The absence of opposition did not attract special attention at this stage, because it was possible that the Irishmen considered the clause had been sufficiently debated, or that the hon. members disposed to continue the debate had not been able to get into their places in time. But when the Speaker called upon Mr. Maurice Healy to move the next amendment and no Mr. Maurice Healy was forthcoming, members and spectators began to look around and to realize the situation. Of the Parnellite party not a trace could be seen on the benches below the Opposition gangway, and the only representatives of the Gladstonian party present were Mr. Bradlaugh, in his usual seat, and Mr. Samuel Smith, seated at the end of a bench near to the Serjeant-at-Arms. On almost every countenance there settled the expression of surprise; quickly there was a buzz of conversation, as if every one were suddenly discussing the question, "What does it mean?" The Speaker pursued the even tenor of his way—"Mr. Maurice Healy," "Mr. Kenny," "Mr. Dillon," "Mr. Chance," "Mr. Arthur O'Connor," and so on, pausing for a second after each announcement, without any one answering; and the Opposition's policy of abstention was completely demonstrated. Sir George Elliot, Mr. Curzon, and other Conservatives betook themselves to the front bench below the Opposition gangway, while the Lord Advocate for Scotland deposited his bulky person in the seat of Lord Hartington, who had not returned; there was, perhaps, a dozen Liberal Unionists scattered over the rest of the Opposition benches. The Speaker in time gets to the amendments proposed by Mr. Balfour, who moves them by half rising from his seat. They are agreed to, of course, without a moment's hesitation, nobody contradicting. All the other amendments, including proposals in the names of Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, are called, but nobody answers, and the Speaker goes remorselessly on. This business of going through the notice-paper while agreeably performed by the Speaker, striking out wholesale the amendments proposed by the absent members of the Opposition and inserting formally the thirty amendments of the Chief Secretary, becomes intensely monotonous; but there is no grumbling—for everybody is in the mood of the schoolboy on the point of being dismissed for a holiday. At five minutes past eight o'clock—a quarter of an hour from the "order of the day" being taken—the end comes, amid a slight murmuring "Hear, hear." When the Speaker asks for the day fixed for the third reading of the bill, Mr. Balfour shouts loudly "Thursday," and then there is a little cheer from the Tories and half a cheer from the Liberal Unionists—and all is over.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

No more vivid and intimate idea of the progress characteristic of Victoria's reign can be had than by glancing at a newly-published work on the Political State of Scotland in 1788. This volume affords much insight into the ways of the world in "the good old days." In those days, of course, the Parliamentary representation was on a very different footing from what it is now, Scotland had 45 members, 15 of whom were elected by the burgh Corporations, and 30 were elected by the county constituencies. These constituencies consisted of the freeholders, or landed proprietors. Altogether there were only 26,62 voters in Scotland in 1788, the average number in each country being 81. The catalogue of voters prepared for the Whig political directors shows the extent to which the old electorate looked to the Government officials for rewards. We shall not go over the whole volume, but contenting ourselves with the countries of Forfar, Fife, and Perth, shall point out how the recompensing of votes was esteemed perfectly reasonable. The notes upon the voters are nothing more than a statement of the means by which each man might be most easily influenced. The compiler had been set to work on the principle that every man has his price, and his business was to ascertain the approximate price of each voter. He discovers that Mr. Alex. Elphinstone of Glack, a lawyer and Sheriff of Aberdeen, has "a family unprovided;" Mr. Charles Hunter of Burnside "wants a Custom house yact;" Major Turnbull of Ardo is not rich and "requires some office or other promotion;" Mr Allen Macdougal, W.S., "wants much a Clerkship of Session." Mr John Stewart, of Stanton, "wants a commission for a younger son." Mr Alex. Meldrum of Easter Kincaple is described with the suggestive remark—"A minister; no living." The Rev. Mr James Anstruther is a minister who "wants a kirk in Edinburgh;" while the Rev. Mr Robert Bogie of Kittatie "wants a kirk for his assistant in his present charge." Family men seem to have pleased the compiler best; the disposal of the sons afforded opportunities for his brokerage thus in describing Mr Robert Douglas of Strathendry he insinuatingly remarks:—"He has three sons in the army, one of them a Colonel in the Guards; two Captains. The fourth, breeding to the bar, lives with the celebrated Dr Adam Smith, his uncle, whose their he is, supposed." Failing sons, nephews are looked after by the compiler. For example, respecting Mr Alexander Bayne of Rires we are informed that though he is a bachelor, "his mother married Dr Menzies at Dura, in Fife. She has a family by the Doctor, whom he will wish to provide for."

MDME. BERNHARDT'S PET TIGER-CUB.

Sarah Bernhardt and her pet tiger-cub "Minette" says the *Chicago Times*, had a royal time a few days ago at the Hotel Richelieu, which was not so pleasant for the other parties concerned. After wrestling with the startling and artistic emotional ecstacies of "Fedora" at the Columbia, Madame Bernhardt gathered her feline pet in her long graceful arms, and was driven to the Hotel Richelieu. Here she had ordered for herself and party a sumptuous dinner, which was served according to her lavish and extensive tastes. "Minette," the pet infant tiger, was not to be overlooked; and Madame, calling the chef of the hotel to her side, ordered a special dish of "consomme and poached eggs" for the snarling little brute, which was attached to her wrist with a golden chain, and was gazing with hungry eyes at the tempting viands upon the daintily spread table. While this dish was in preparation the young tiger could hardly be restrained from mounting the table and devouring the unpronounceable dishes upon which Madame and her party were feasting. When the "consomme" appeared in a silver tureen, borne by a trembling and awe-stricken waiter, named Frank Logelman, the hungry young tiger made a spring and fastened his teeth in the arm of the terrified attendant, which caused him to utter a howl of agony and hastily deposit his assailant's dinner on the richly carpeted floor. This little episode, artistic in its natural gracefulness and emotional in its painful realisation of suffering, diverted the attention of Madame for a moment; but, finding her pet uninjured, she laughingly resumed her repast. The bitten waiter rushed from the room, and in a short time his wound became so painful that he was put to bed and a physician summoned to attend him. Hugo Zieman, the head waiter, gallantly offered to take charge of Sarah's amiable pet, and as he reached out his hand to take the chain, a warning "Take care!" in Madame's most dramatic tones, was heard, and the terrified Hugh stepped back just in time to escape the sharp teeth of the snarling animal. This was enough menagerie for one afternoon, and no one could be induced to offer any further civilities to the angry "Minette." When train-time arrived Sarah gathered up her voluminous wraps and, fondly caressing her delightful though somewhat carnivorous pet, left the hotel and was driven to the depot without so much as an inquiry after the welfare of the poor fellow who was groaning with pain in another part of the hotel. It is said that Zogelman's injuries are serious, and blood-poisoning is feared.

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